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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HE IS EVER WITH US

Tomorrow falls the second death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation.

BOYS RUN THEIR OWN TOWN

(SEE PAGE—7)

HAWKS TO PREVENT PLANE ACCIDENTS

★

By David Gunston

ALTHOUGH it has never completely died out in Britain, the ancient sport of falconry once common throughout the land and practised by kings, gentlemen and peasants alike, has long been on the verge of extinction. This makes all the more surprising the unexpected modern encouragement it is likely to receive from, of all quarters, the R.A.F.

Alarmed at the large number of aircraft accidents caused by collisions with wild birds in mid-air, the British Air Ministry decided to adopt new methods of meeting this ever-present menace to aviation. So experiments were started involving the use of specially-trained falcons to drive away the big flocks of birds which congregate on and near airfields.

These proved so successful that the use of falcons has now been adopted by a number of scattered aerodromes, and although the work is still in its early stages, it already promises to do much to remove this nightmare of all pilots, military or civil.

In the last year of the war, bird accidents to R.A.F. planes alone cost over £120,000. Ever since the beginning of flying, man has tried to find a way of avoiding birds in flight.

A three or four pound bird struck by a plane travelling at speed will smash through almost anything, damage airscrew and cockpit hoods alike sometimes even pentrating the fuselarge or clogging the engines. Doubtless many an unsolved air disaster was caused by birds.

Every autumn and winter, their breeding season over, large numbers of small birds, including seagulls, jackdaws, plover, rooks and starlings assemble on open airfields, spending many months roosting and feeding together in vast flocks. Alarmed at the roar of planes landing or taking off close by the birds take wing in their thousands, sometimes right in the path of a fast-moving plane—the pilot's worst possible headache, since he has to keep on his course.

●

Peregrine falcons are used, those magnificent birds which strike down their prey with the noise and speed of a rocket. They are protected birds in Britain, so imported creatures obtained from France, Italy and North Africa have to be used. The R.A.F. has appointed a number of airmen to its new trade of "falconer", and these men have been trained by a noted expert in this difficult but rewarding pursuit.

In contrast to the original sport, the idea is not to kill the birds, but by releasing the fearsome hawks at them so to scare them off that they decide to keep away from the vicinity in future. So the R.A.F. peregyrines have to be trained to return to the falconers' wrists directly the flocks have scattered in confusion at

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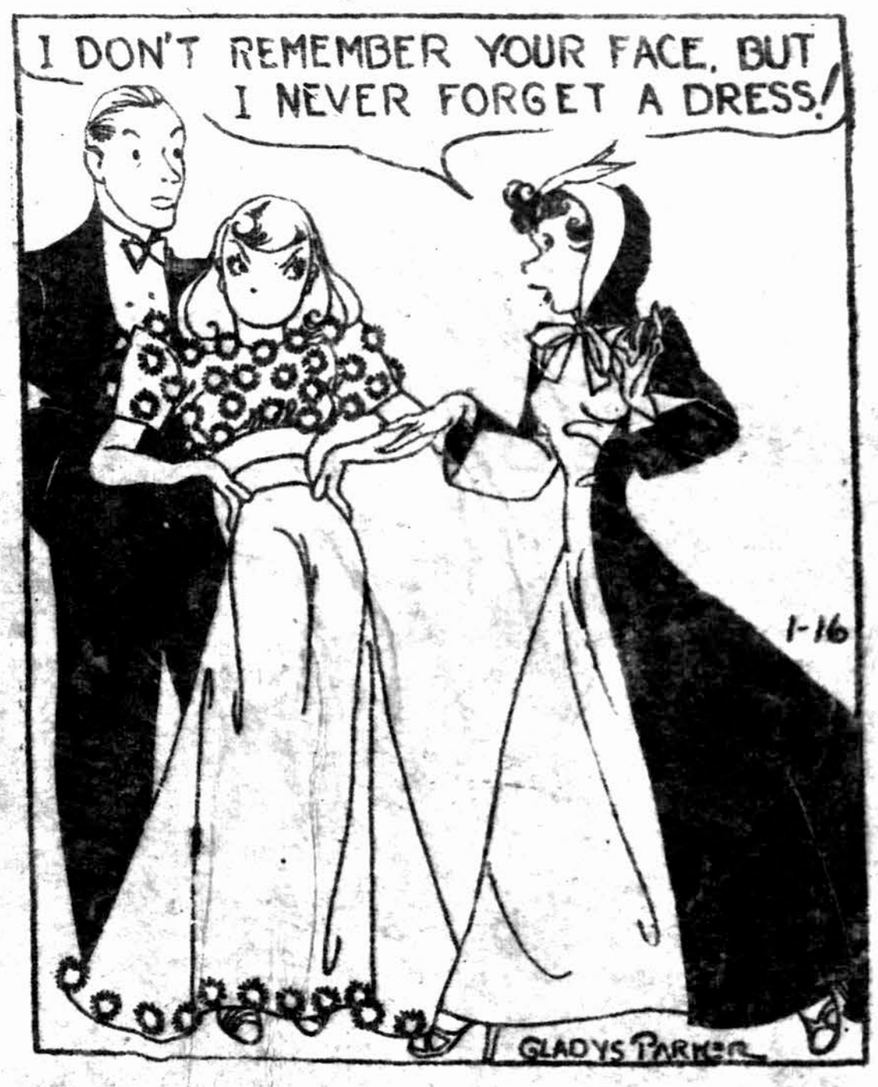
"CROSSED SWORDS"

Manning in The Arizona Republic

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



WEEK-END FUN

"Have you seen the engagement ring he's given her?"

"SEEN it? I used to WEAR it!"

★

Inquirer: "And now did you cure your stammer?"

Scotsman: "I put through a three-minute 'phone call to New York."

★

"Popularity is very short-lived, you know."

"Yes. It's usually a case of 'Hear, hear!' to-day and 'Gaol!' to-morrow."

★

"Talk about persistence. Three times he asked me to kiss him and three times I refused."

"Then what happened?"

"Oh, well—one can't go on like that!"

★

Golfer: "I'm not playing my usual game to-day, caddie."

Caddie: "What game is that Sir, Cricket?"

★

Hyde Park orator: "Having said all I am going to say I will return to what I was comin' to when I was interrupted and repeat what I was prevented from sayin'!"

★

There's only salmon mayonnaise left, sir."

"Well, bring me some, please—and ask the band to play 'The Roast Beef of Old England'."

★

"Dear Mum,—I joined the Navy because I liked the way the ships were kept so clean and tidy. But I never knew until this week who keeps them so clean and tidy.—Love Jimmy.

★

"Who is really boss in your house?" inquired one friend of another.

"Well, of course, Maggie assumes command of the children, the servants, the dog, the cat, and the canary, but I can say pretty much what I please to the goldfish."

★

"I'm a bit worried about my wife," said Brown. "She was talking in her sleep, and saying: 'No, Frank, no, Frank!'"

"Well, what are you worrying about?" demanded his friend. "She said 'No,' didn't she?"

★

A class of small girls had to draw a leek.

As a preliminary to the lesson, questions were asked about it and the national emblems of the other countries of the British Isles.

"And now, what is the national flower of England?" inquired the teacher.

"Please, teacher," replied a little girl, "the aspidistra!"

★

A young business man returned home tired out from a hard day at the office to find his two children rushing madly about the house and creating a general disturbance. He gave them both a scolding and sent them off to bed as soon as they had eaten their supper.

The next morning he found this note pinned to his bedroom door: "Be good to your children, and they will be good to you. Yours truly, God."

★

The church service was proceeding very nicely when a woman in the gallery got so interested that she leaned out too far and fell over the railing. Her dress caught in a chandelier, and she was suspended in mid-air. The minister noticed her undignified position and thundered: "Any person in this congregation who turns round will be struck stone-blind."

A man, whose curiosity was getting the better of him, but who dreaded the clergyman's warning, finally turned to his companion and said: "I'm going to risk one eye."

★

Over the garden fence the conversation had suddenly turned acrimonious.

'An' if your boy, 'Erbert, ties any more cans to our dog's tail," Mrs. Moggin's stern ultimatum, "'e'll 'ear about it, that's all. Oh, an' per'aps you've done with that saucepan you borrowed last Monday."

"Erbert," asked Mrs. Grubb shrilly, "what 'ave you been doin' to Mrs. Moggin's dog?"

"Nothing'!" replied the small boy, unblushingly.

"There," said his mother triumphantly. "An' you returned 'er saucepan yesterday, didn't you, dearie?"

"Sent it back by 'er dog!" said 'Erbert calmly.

★

A revivalist said to his congregation. "There is a man among us who is flirting with another man's wife. Unless he puts a pound in the collection box, his name will be read from the pulpit."

When the collection box came in there were six pound notes in it, and one for ten shillings with a note pinned to it, saying:

"This is all the cash I have, but will send the other ten shillings on Wednesday."

★

As a train pulled up at a wayside station the guard noticed smoke pouring out of a compartment labelled "No Smoking." Opening the door, he eyed the six guilty-looking passengers seated inside.

"Gentlemen," he remarked, "there are two rules on this line which are repeatedly broken. First, that smoking is forbidden in carriages not set aside for that purpose. Second, that the company's servants may not accept bribes. You have already broken one of these rules."

★

GREATEST POWER

"What is the greatest water-power known to man?"

"Women's tears". — Humoristen, Oslo.

FASTER THAN THE HUMAN BRAIN

★

By Thomas R. Henry

AN electronic calculating machine, ten times as fast as the best now in use, is under construction at the Princeton Institute of Advanced Studies.

It will be able to add and subtract in a 100,000th of a second and multiply and divide in a 10,000th of a second.

The Eniac, constructed for the army at the University of Pennsylvania during the war, requires at least 1-10,000th of a second to add or substract and but two or three thousandths of a second to multiply. It was designed, moreover, to solve problems in ballistics, which otherwise, would require months of work for scores of clerks. While it can be used for other problems, it is not especially adapted for them.

●

The new machine has been designed by Prof. John Von Neuman of the Princeton Institute, one of the foremost living mathematicians. The construction of the new machine is revealed in a report just issued by UNESCO, the education, scientific and cultural organization of the United Nations, in connection with proposals to set up an international computing laboratory.

The new machine, according to the report, will be able to do about anything in mathematics—except pose the problems and supply the data—many thousands of times faster than the human brain.

Input and output of data will be in the form of magnetized tape, of the kind now coming into use for sound recording. It will have elaborate memory devices for storing figures and automatic checking devices to detect and locate any errors.

A somewhat similar machine also is being constructed by the British Government's department of scientific and industrial research. Its "memory" is planned to carry 75,000 figures. It's construction will eliminate all necessity for switching and plugging which are necessary preliminaries to any computation on earlier machines.

●

This British "automatic computing engine" will be supplied with data on stacks of punched cards. Its speed will be only slightly greater than Eniac, but there will be a great saving of time in setting it up to solve a problem. It also will be adapted to a far wider range of calculation.

Both French and German variations of the "mechanical brains" are coming into the field, the report states. Several have been set up in Russia, but nothing has been revealed of the principles of their construction.

Also, it is revealed, enormous progress has been made in more conventional types of machines of the punched-card variety. Remarkable use was made of a machine of this sort in catching German war criminals. The essential data on the physical characteristics of the men wanted were entered on punched cards. Similar cards

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"ON THE BRINK"

Measner in The Rochester Times-Union

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

DROUGHT GIVES MARCHING ORDERS

AT THE VANGUARD OF THE TREK

Accustomed to long walks and hardwork, the young among the women folk prefer to share the thrill of the journey by walking a part of the long distance, thus breaking the monotony of the way.

MINISTERS ON SCENE

Rajasthan's Revenue Minister Shri Shobharam (extreme left) and Minister for Local Self-Government (extreme right) inspecting a fodder stall 'en route.' Seven such stalls supply free fodder to the emigrants.

VEHICLE FOR AGED

In his anxiety for the cattle the Kisan has not forgotten the disability imposed by age on one of the members of his household—and here is the grandmama comfortably seated on the back of a bullock, with the middle aged dau ghter-in-law in attendance.

The 'Great March' continues.

A cot, a water pot, and a gunny bag containing the journeymens' ration for the way can be spotted in the picture.

Mass Exodus Of Kisans And Cattle

MASS migration of people from Pakistan to India and 'vice versa' as an aftermath of the Partition, is a phenomenon which would seldom be repeated in history of India.

But the exodus of thousands of Kisans and their families and over a lakh of cattle in search of food and fodder from Rajasthan through hundreds of miles of dry land to the rich pastures and forests of Malwa and Central India, during the days of famine, and their return back home on the outbreak of the monsoon, has been a regular feature of the agricultural economy of the drier parts of Rajasthan, specially the old state of Marwar, now the Jodhpur Division of the Rajasthan Union.

This year's failure of rains in the area has been responsible, so far, for the migration of over 20,000 cultivators and over 40,000 cattle heads, and an equal number of men and about a lakh of cattle are expected to cross into Madhya Bharat and the Western United Provinces before the season is out.

This story of the abandonment of hearths and homes in the face of frowning nature, of the welcome homecoming when the nature's caprice has changed and the Mother Earth is in a mood to smile, and of the exile for months at a place and among the people different from theirs during the intervening period, presents a fascinating study in the fundamental relationship subsisting between man and man, man and nature, and the rulers and the ruled. This is the story of adventurous hordes of people accompanied by their herds of cattle, whom the urge to live sends miles and miles away, on foot and in carts, in the day and at night, and by the road and the 'kutcha' tracks. This is, in

By

B. R. K. BHATNAGAR

short, the story of human struggle for survival in the face of "fearful odds."

First Act

The first act of this great drama opens in the village, when the wells have dried up, the grass has become non-existent on land, the stock of coarse foodgrains held by Kisans has depleted, and the blue winter sky of November-December shows no more patches of the dark thick clouds which, though once loaded with vapour, have nevertheless come and gone in vain, without parting with a drop of life-giving moisture for the fields down below and to the utter dismay of thousands of pairs of wistful eyes looking blankly at them, without a blink and without a twinkle. There is no hope left, the monsoon period is over, the rain gods are angry, and the stark reality of famine stares at the Kisans full in the face. The herds of cattle are restless, the heads of women folk without work, and to make matters worse, the appetite of children grows in inverse proportion to the availability of food.

They Brave It

There is no alternative, unless it be the alternative of death, distress and starvation

But the stalwards of Rajasthan who are born, brought up, and live with the danger of famine, always lurking round the corner, refuse to accept the defeat in the field of agriculture, defeat from the gods of rain, even as the rulers of their homelands in the past refused to accept defeat in the fields of battle, defeat against odds of imperial armies.

The Kisans, therefore, decide to live against the onslaught of nature, and in order to live, they decide to stoop to conquer They decide on a sojourn, sojourn to distant lands and far off places. The decision taken, there is renewed activity in the village....everybody is alert, the heads of cattle are counted and "khali chittis" allowing export of cattle tax-free, obtained from local customs officials The Kisans collect themselves and their women folk in little hordes and their cattle in little herds—and all make a move towards points from where they may cross the boundary But before the move starts, they have cast a fugitive

(Continued On Page 30)

PATTER

'QUOTH THE RAVEN'

By *Asude.*

IF you don't like this particular spurt, don't pitch on me. It is being perpetrated under pressure. I have been forced to write about Calcutta from which town I have just returned after a fortnight of sheer nightmare.

Believe it or not, but I have my fans. Nine in Calcutta, five in Bombay, and one in Madras. I had three in Madras once, but after I wrote that thing about the Madras mosquitoes, two dropped out. The one I have is a non-vegetarian. Mosquitoes mean nothing in his sweet life.

It was the nine men in Calcutta who insisted that I should say something about my experiences. I told them that I had better not. It would not make good reading. Their 'riposte' to that was that that should not worry me. That is, at my age. They would read it with the same courtesy as they do my usual stuff.

It is a town of tender memories. It has been to me for the last seventy-two years. If I do not rermember the day that I was born, I certainly recollect the day I had my first ride in an electric tram-car, towed by my grandfather. And I remember vividly the answer he gave me when I asked him where had the horses gone. "To the Jessore Button Factory", he said.

Not birth only. Every time I got married, I did it in Calcutta. It is a fine place for getting married. That is, if you are getting married yourself. But if it is a son or a daughter,—no, no, I must not rush 'in medias res' (whatever that may mean).

Now listen. I wish to make it quite clear that I have nothing against the old burg except this that one should not go there with a bachelor son. That's all. You can take a married son,....two, three married sons with you if you wish to,....but let there be no bachelor boy with you. That way lie padded cells and straight-jackets.

I did. And the only explanation for my returning to Delhi a sane man is that I have lived a clean life. And I eat a lot of fish. You, on the other hand, may be a chana-maniac. You will not stand the strain.

I will tell you why I took this son of mine to Calcutta. I did so because the fellow had never been there before. I had ideas of dazzling him with the sight of the Howrah Bridge to start with and ending up somewhere near Radhabazar. In the stride, I would take him to the Zoo, the Museum, Victoria Memorial, and all that.

But did I dazzle him? Did he gasp and stare according to schedule? He did NOT. He would simply cast a casual glance at the lions or the mummies or the pictures as the case might be, mutter a lazy "Not bad!" and walk to the nearest window and look out into the street.

This happened every time. Always he would leave the exhibit and me and walk to the window. And look out. It was not till his mother asked him on his return to Delhi how he had enjoyed the trip that the mystery of the walk to the window was explained.

He confessed that the trip was an utter frost and a farce and a fiasco. And it was all these because he had not seen the one thing for which he had made the trip. The bursting of a Bomb. He had never seen one at Delhi, and he had thought that after the rollicking stories with which he was being regaled for the last two years by the Calcutta papers about bombs and blubs in action, he had only to step on the Howrah platform to see a tramcar ablaze.

He told his mother that he did not see a single acid-bulb, alive or dead. He had travelled miles and miles in trams hoping that they might figure in a bonfire somewhere. But never! Not a thing happened. He had gone so far as to attend the Sardar's lecture-meeting, but it was just as dull and dead as the Museum.

So much about this disgruntled young man. But what could his disappointment be to the nightmare through which the father passed?

I don't know who is responsible for spreading the story, but somehow, it appears that days before I arrived at the place, the streets were ringing with the news that I was going to do so....with a son. A bachelor son. Mark what followed.

Within two hours of my stepping into the house, the telephone started ringing. It was for me. I was asked by a voice which I had never heard before whether it was true that I had come to Calcutta and that I had a son with me. "Correct", I said. "Is he married?" was the next question. No, not married. "Very well. I am coming to see you."

But he couldn't. He came all right, but he couldn't see me. He couldn't see me because I took pretty good care that he didn't. For, a lot of things had happened before he came.

A hundred and fifteen telephone calls, twenty-nine visitors, and eighty-five postcards. That was the total number of enquiries between January the 8th and January the 12th. I don't say that I answered a hundred and fifteen telephone calls, met twenty-nine visitors, and read the eighty-five postcards. That was the number of the enquiries. I answered about thirty-nine in the total. After that, I took to the streets.

The first man who came started with the interesting information that he had got a beautiful daughter. I assured him that beautiful daughters meant nothing to me any more, for I had married all the beautiful daughters that might be married, and I had no intention of further alliances of that kind.

Then the man hastened to correct me. Not me, but my son was the target he had aimed at. Would I like to give my son in marriage to his daughter?

First time this was sprung on me it made me think. For I had never given the matter a thought before. He had grown up, this son of mine who had come with me,....quite a sturdy youngster, and, after all, all sons do get hitched up somewhere. So what?

There was, of course, the question of age. It is true he had grown up, but had he grown up sufficiently to hold beautiful girls' hands,....that is, in mariage? I had left his mother behind at Delhi, so I had to tackle the problem myself. I asked the man what his daughter's age might be. He said: "Sixteen."

That seemed to be the snag. For this boy's age is just fifteen, and he has just left school. I had a notion that girls of sixteen are not, as a rule, married to boys of fifteen.

Yes, but did that stop the procession? Did that stem the deluge? God, God! They came, and came, and came, and talked and went away. One man wouldn't believe me till I had trotted out the exhibit and downed him. And another asked me,....even after having an eyeful of the boy,....was i sure that he was no more than fifteen?

The telephone was ringing when I left the house. Nevermore, Nevermore, Nevermore. To you, Sir, Mene, Mene Tekel, Upharsen!

'BUT IT'S PAPA WHO PAYS'

Hution in The Philadelphia Inquirer

KISS-AND-CLINCH SCENES ARE ARDUOUS JOBS

BY HAROLD HEFFERMAN

VIEWING the finished and highly emotional product on the screen, film fans coo upon those kiss-and-clinch scenes between hero and heroine as one great round of joy. Actually, for the most part, they add up to one of the most arduous of the many rugged chores in the movie-making schedule.

An example of this depressing state of affairs came to light when Montgomery Clift played his first romantic sequence with Shelley Winters in "A Place In The Sun," It began cozily enough, around 5 p.m., just as the Hollywood dusk was gathering. Before the job was finished somewhere after midnight they had kissed an estimated 132 times. Both were in a state of near-exhaustion.

The late afternoon shift began with Director George Stevens outlining his scene and ordering a rehearsal. The action showed the two leaving a tavern, parking for some love-making in Clift's car, pausing outside Shelley's house for some more of the same and finally getting in some goodnight necking on the front porch.

On the screen this will come out as a total of about 15 kisses. But when rehearsed through all the various camera set-up and angles and then shot until acceptable "takes" are obtained, the osculatory business runs into three figures.

The situation was unique because Clift, although idol to millions of bobby-soxers, is an inexperienced screen love-maker. In his first film, "The Search", he was called on for no such thing. In 'Red River" he kissed Joanne Dru once. And in his latest "The Heiress" his wooing of Olivia De Havilland was merely lukewarm. And Shelley, past mistress of sultry, sexy roles and often kissed, is supposed to be a shy, modest farm girl out on her first date in this movie!

Things were bad enough for Director Stevens until about 7-30 p.m. then they became worse. Farley Granger, Shelley's boy friend, arrived on the sidelines. He expressed little concern about what was going on in front of his very eyes, but he did have a pair of tickets to the opera—and time was playing out. Finally Granger walked off the stage alone. He listened to "aida" alongside an empty seat.

Just before midnight, Clift's beard began to show and a makeup men with an electric shaver went to work on him. About the same time, Shelley, who bruises easily, said her face was getting sore. But both proved themselves real troupers. No ardent fan, sighing over this tender sequence six months or so hence, will dream of the sufferings these two stout hearts underwent for their art.

"MONTY" GIVES WAY TO PAUL ROBESON

By A. De Montmarency

NOT that it's likely, but if you're planning a visit to the Czechoslovak resort of Carlsbad, don't reserve rooms at the Hotel Montgomery—wire the Hotel Paul Robeson! Same hin! That's just one of a whole list of revisions in the names dotted around the once-fashionable watering place, says a Carlsbad dispatch to Dagens Nyheter of Stockholm.

The Hotel Wilson (President) has become he Hotel Caucasus under the influence of the Czech Communist regime, and the Hotel Atlantic (Pact) is now the Don Valley Hotel. General Eisenhower Street was renamed Georgi Dimitrov Street some time ago

The city, formerly patronized by such greats as Empress Maria Theresa of Austria, King Charles X of France, Czar Alexander I of Russia, Queen Victoria, Alphonso XIII of Spain and former King Edward VIII, now is a rest camp for high Red Army officers It was presented to the Red Army for this purpose by the Czech regime afer World War II.

HOW MANY DISEASES ARE THERE

A well known nosologist (classifier of diseases) has estimated that there are about 2,400 maladies and disorders to which you are subject. The most common among the fatal ones are heart diseases and cancer. More people die from these two than any other. Hodgkin's Disease, a fatal lymph gland malady, is one of the many lesser known ones. Measles, chickenpox and whooping cough are strictly second rates in the disease Derby. But they're the ones we hear the most about

How Much Salt In The Sea?

Scientists have figured out that if all the salt in all the seas all over the earth were dried out and spread evenly over all the dry land in the world, it would cover every single inch to a uniform depth of 500 feet. And that's lot of salt to go with your pepper. The men who study the oceans theorize that all this salt originally came from volcanic vents in the ocean's floor and from salt-containing rocks and minerals through millions of rains over the ages.

THERE IS MUSIC IN THE WILDS OF AFRICA

Symphony Of The Bush In Which Nature, Man And Wild Animals Participate

TREKKING in the West African bush is an exciting experience with its own peculiar dangers and pleasures. A venomous snake might be disturbed; a nest of stinging ants infuriated; a flooded river might block progress; insect bites become inflamed. There is always fear of the unseen and the unknown. Monkeys in thick foliage overhead scamper from tree to tree; wild animals scurry to hide behind rocks or in the undergrowth, writes Frederick Pilkington in the "African World."

The bush offers pleasures, too—the joy of unexpectedly meeting a felow-traveller, or young Africans with calabashes on their heads containing palm wine tapped from trees miles from any habitation; of leaving the restrictions of civilization and heartless conventions and adopting informal yet comfortable attire.

The rigours of daily life in the compound of civilization are exchanged for loneliness—it is lonely to be the only white man in a crowd, which in single file moves along a narrow track extending for miles through the bush. A path made centuries ago, perhaps when monsters now extinct roamed the forests.

The narrow path leads away from the comforts of the base, passing through scores of small villages to end perhaps, where the rainbow ends. For days a party may keep to the bush path to reach a village in the interior accessible only on foot. It may be a monotonous trek through unvarying scenery, and unless specimens of plants are being looked for the vegetation will not be noticed.

When the sun sets and night falls the Bush Symphony commences its nightly performance, and the European in his tent, brightly lit with a petrol lamp, sits and listens.

Travellers get accustomed to the noise and listen in solitude. The familiarity of sounds allays fear and makes less lonely a night in the African bush. There is a ritual observed by all who spend a night on trek.

Carriers, who have carted on their heads everything required for the trek unload heavy packages. Each has his own job; one pitches a tent, another kindles a fire, another prepares a meal from the contents of a well-filled chop-box; one arranges table and chair within the tent, and another serves the meal. Later in the evening a servant brings a last drink for the night, and the party rests, listens to and takes part in the Bush Symphony.

Man, Animal And Nature

The Symphony is in three movements, distinct yet combining together as if brought under the baton of a skilful conductor to make a melody of sound in which, as it rises on the African night, there is no clashing of competitive music. The nocturnal Bush Symphony is played by man, animal and Nature.

The drums of Africa, unequalled and unsurpassed, beat in the distance. Rudely made drums with a variety of tones, some resonant, others shrieking some high pitched and others low toned, in many sizes and weird shapes. The sound of drums comes from every direction, perhaps played miles away as the accompaniment to a village dance, a compound sing-song, or maybe a juju ceremony.

There is a maddening insistence about those drums: they sometimes sound like the subdued rumbling of souls in torment, and often irritate the strongest mind and fray the toughest nerves. Travellers say they are often driven almost crazy with the maddening sound of drums penetrating the bush from afar off.

Rhythm And Lilt

Hour after hour, without a break, the drums in the distance boom and form a background noise to bush life; and when work is done the boys of the trekker's party play their own drums and the European in his tent resigns himself to listen.

In the nearer drums a rhythm and lilt not heard in the distant drums are distinguished. Near by drums are friendly as they tap out a lilting dance tune, a gay waltz, a stately

(Continued on page 28)

LITTLE CUNNING FOXES

A recent addition to the London Zoo's nursery of young animals is this family of English fox cubs; they greeted the cameraman with mixed emotions of timidity and cunning.

'MIRACLE' COOKING

CHEF OTTO BISMARCK, presiding genius of the largest liner of the United States—the United States Lines' flagship 'AMERICA', removing two three-inch steaks weighing 2½ lbs each from his new "Radarange" which cooks in seconds instead of minutes. These steaks cooked to a perfect medium rare in 2-1/4 minutes in the miracle range, which is a peacetime development of the use of the magnetron tube—the heart of all radar sets.

MORE DEVASTATING THAN ATOM BOMB IS

'DEATH DUST'

THE report from London that Russia is experimenting with "atomic clouds" as a weapon, seeking an atomic poison gas, may or may not have any foundation in fact.

But such a weapon is possible, and scientists on their own atomic project, the Manmatten engneering district, studied it during the war. Most of their findings remain secret, and so far as is known it is still impossible to manouvere a cloud!

The statement from London, part of a report issued by the International Committee for the Study of European Questions, said the committee had information that the USSR is engaged "in research leading to the use of atomic weapons under the form of atomic clouds....contemplating the use of atomic weapons not only for the destruction of industrial centres and ports, but also against troops in the field, a purpose for which the atomic bomb cannot be used effectively."

BY

Michael Amrine

The idea of making a cloud poisonous would have seemed fantastic 15 years ago, but not since Bikini, where a man-made cloud some five miles in diameter contained poisonous steam equivalent to thousands of tons of radium

One way to use radiation as a weapon, then, would be to choose precisely the right wind conditions, and explode a bomb near a shore, so that the mushroom of water would go into steam and be wafted over the troops or over a port. Under the right conditions, such a downfall of deadly steam could render a city uninhabitable, perhaps for years. It could happen to New York.

Another way, and not beyond the realm of possibility, would be to explode one bomb near the surface of the water, throwing up a huge geyser, and drop a second atomic bomb in the center of this fountain of death. This would spread the radio active water horizontally, instead of allowing it to fall back in the ocean, where in the course of time it would be more or less harmlesly dispersed.

A method of dispersing radio activity without using a bomb would be to sift the by products of a chain-reacting pile through the air, presumably from a plane.

In the Smyth report, these poisonous byproducts are mentioned as the most troublesome feature of the pile, "pile' being the nickname of the atomic furnace which produces bomb material. The Smyth report surmised that "it should be possible to extract them and use them like a particularly vicious form of poison gas".

Death Dust

In addition, Dr. H. D. Smyth, author of the famed report, and now a member of the Atomic Enefgy Commission, wrote a special report with Dr. Eugene Wigner of Princeton. In which they concluded that "the fission

(Continued on page 28)

Foundation Of Democracy

INDIA MUST GIVE PRIORITY TO ADULT EDUCATION

"We are students of words; we are shut up in shools and colleges and recitation-rooms for ten or fifteen yeears, and come out at last with a bag of wind, a memory of words, and do not know a thing."

—EMERSON.

So far, Indian education was a muddle of incoherent forces, irregular stages, and incomprehensible immensities. Disembowelling the history of Indian education, we are at a loss to make up our minds, for education had been of many sorts and kinds.

A keen student of history feels that education in India had ever followed the footprints of historical epochs arising from scrambles for power. It is not very convicing to say that the Indian system of teaching in vogue during the early Aryan times, had been the same as in later Buddhistic period. The pacifism of Buddha, the humanism of the Bhakti cult, and the liberalism of atheists like Kapila and Kanada hammered on educational system as to change it. The aggressive Brahminism of post-Buddhist period, the religio-fanatical zeal of Islam, the moderatism of Christianity of pre-freedom days, had altered the course of Indian education substantially. No doubt, Indian educational modes have taken largely from Chinese, Greek, Persian, and Middle Eastern influences and given too. Education in India today betrays a wide variety of alien influences—English and American in the main. Post-Gandhian era in India, with its modern outlook and constructive plans for the future, is sure to put education in a different mould. The Education Minister at the Centre has several irons in the fire, though he blows hot and cold sometimes.

Indian education, neither in the past nor in the present, has ever touched the fringe of adult illiteracy. India, being unfree for the last 150 years, never had a hand in shaping the modes of her education to suit democratic and cultural ends. British Imperialism, with its feline cunning manouevred to turn and twist Indian education from traditional paths. They did so in the hope that once Indian eyes get glued on to the sweetness of British culture, their loyalty to Britain would be irreversible. Macaulay had this in mind when he inaugurated English education in India. So also many of his followers, including outstanding British educationists. But the result turned out to be different and proved the Macaulaites to be irremediably short-sighted. Indians who sailed to the West for higher education had their fill of sweet freedom. They saw how the tiny European nations, England not excepted, shed their heart's blood to jealously guard their national freedom from forces of aggression. The new generation of Indian students at home were inspired by Carlyle and Ruskin and other great masters of the English language. Lincoln and Mazzini, Cromwell and Rousseau, Marat and Robespierre floated into their vision and urged them to win back their long-lost freedom. Fired with patriotic zeal and passion for liberty, the Freedom's battles were fought. Decades fled past. Today India is a sovereign Republic, enjoying absolute liberty and exerting to promote national welfare through democratic channels. And the national government has gauged well the worth of Adult Education as a nation-building factor. No progressive nation in the world has such a high percentage of illiterate adults as India has, a fact the country canot afford to sleep over.

Freedom is the quintessence of all human activities, including education. Nothing but education, in its constructive and creative role, can free us from the shackles of ignorance. Cultured men have to keep out not only their prejudices and traditions that are irrational, but also have the positive function of spreading knowledge based upon reason and social necessity. Monotonous classes, compulsory physical instruction, cruel examinations, and dire punishments will not help the coming generation from committing the same wrongs that we have been committing. Every educationist of the 20th century, having the glaring problems of today in mind, admits that the ideal of education is freedom—freedom from fear, freedom from hatred and malice, freedom from psychoses and neuroses, freedom to love, to act, to live.

The end that human culture has been heading to is a world for men and women to live their lives fully and intensely. In other words, society has to emancipate itself so that every one of its members shall feel at home.

If this ideal is to be achieved, education has to touch off the creative urges in man as to direct them to social and cultural life. So great is the function of education in social life that India, with its millions of adult illiterates, cannot simply sit tight and stare.

For Democracy

Democracy, as Lincoln's definition goes, is the government of the people, for the people and by the people. His accent is obviously on the 'people', whom he considers as thrice-important in a democracy. Without a cultured educated population, democracy is helpless. An important unthinking people, lacking judgment and initiative, cannot rule themselves.

Russia in 1920 set afoot a two-fold programme of simultaneously educating the adult and educating the child. By 1938 the whole Russian population under 40 years of age turned literate.

This great achievement was made

BY

BY PROF. K. C. PETER

posible through the vital medium of village reading-rooms, clubs, libraries, theatres, cinemas, radio etc.

As Kiernan points out "In the small village in Russia, the reading room serves as a cultural centre, where specially trained workers talk to the peasants, read to them, and arrange debates and conferences on subjects vitally interesting to collective farm workers....The education of the adults was not merely a decorative fringe on the reconstructional programme, but a major national issue."

Apart from Russia, America and England had their ways to accomplish adult education, which won pride of place in their nation-building schemes. The Congress on the 'Education for Democracy' held by the Columbia University in August, 1939, was attended by high-calibre educationists from all the world over. "No more important problems face America than the education of the citizen."

Here is a quote from the introduction to the proceedings of the abovementioned Congress. If adult education is a cardinal necessity to America how much more it is to India, whose adult illiterates run into millions? Illiteracy has dominated the Indian scene for long and it is time to curb it aboslutely. No greater danger is there to democracy than ignorance and illiteracy stalking the land.

Groping In The Dark

Only Education can put Indian culture on its legs. Lack of civic sense is rampant in India. Honesty and integrity of character of its citizens are often found fault with. The sterling moral worth of this country is steadily on the downgrade. Many of our citizens are in the dark about essential traffic rules and little decencies of life that go a long way to soften social existence. Our civic consciousness is so bankrupt that many sprinkle panspittle on the newly white-washed walls, disrespect women, and display anti-social behaviour in theatres, bus-stops, parks, parliaments and auditoriums without a sense of guilt. Only adult education can help our unfortunate illiterates to gain that standard of civic sense expected of them in a civilised country. When the dumb-driven millions realise their social responsibilities, can we hope to have a higher

"STILL THE BOSS IN AMERICA"

Brooks in The Birmingham News

longivity less deaths from preventible diseases, better health and lesser mortality rates. Only adult education can enable India to utilise properly the power-potential of the entire nation. It is high time that Indian patriots are stirred to a new awareness of the needs of the times.

Indian Government seems to concentrate more on the education of the child than that of the adult. An educated father and mother, brother and sister make child-education simpler and better. A child's life and mind is shaped more by the mother than the father. Women's education has to play a vital part in social progress in this country. The attention devoted to the education of the child cannot be less. On the other hand, adult education has not received yet the attention it deserves. Adult education on the Continent is no circumscribing discipline, but a pleasure to the mature minds of the grown-ups. Letters and learning will make their steps more springy and minds more alert.

John Bull's Pride

John Bull is proud of his educated adults. Two main movements fight adult illiteracy in Great Britain. In the seventies of the last century, Cambridge gave the timely lead with the University Extention Lectures. These cater to the needs of the audience outside the universities and the lectures given by the University professors were simple enough for the common people. Other universities soon followed the lead.

In 1903, Dr. Albert Mansbridge founded the Workers' Educational Association. It sought to introduce to working men and women, studies of university standard under the direction of university tutors.

The Adult Education Committee and the British Institute of Adult Education helped wholeheartedly the spread of Adult Education in England. There are courses, various and varied, to suit everybody from vocation, terminal, and one-year courses to three-year courses. Economics, literature, philosophy, politics, and sociology are the favourites of adults in Britain. The institute of adult education has found in drama, broadcasting and picnics, effective agencies for the spread of knowledge among the adults. In England, educational reforms, including adult education, have sparkplugged the well-chalked out Socialist programme of the Labour Party.

In Hitler's Germany

Hitler's Germany held aloft Adult Education as vital to national welfare In 1900 a group of German undergraduates organised the ACADEMISCHE ARBITER-UNDERRIGHTSKURSE (Academic classes for the working people). Every member undertook to share out knowledge to the working men and women. The movement began with rivivifying the three R's and teaching the most elementary truths. The corporations, municipalities and the government befriended this institution. Hitler in 1935 made the masses share the cultural life of the nation. Music, film, literature and drama were popularised to serve as an Adult Education medium. Nine lakhs of citizens attended the adult education courses every year. A better Leisure-utilisation Department organised sports, travel and hiking for the workers.

Thirty per cent of the working and peasant class population in Denmark attend the Adult Education schools. The Danish folk high schools held a popular five-month course, year after year. The course was mainly concerned with the humanities, as well as science. Applied science is given nowadays more importance

Italy Steals A March

In Italy, Adult Education has stolen a march over other continental nations. In 1925 the National Leisuretime Institute was brought to birth by a royal decree. Its object was "to promote the sane and profitable employment of the leisure hours of the workers by means of institutions designed to further the development of their physical, moral and intellectual capacities".

Machines have dulled their minds, clouded their vision, blurred their senses, deadened their souls, ultimately reducing man to an automaton. To counteract this danger, and to give their souls back, the National Institute organised facilities for the expression of creative urges. By means of folklore, the theatre, the cinema, radio, schools of art, music, sports clubs, gyms., excursions and social service, leisure hours are brought into healthy use. The institute imparted instruction in art and training in the use of industrial and agricultural machinery. In 1937 Leisure-time Clubs numbered 1,064 with 300,000 members

Uncle Sam

In the New World, there has been Adult Education planning on a large scale. Uncle Sam is out to do the best in the matter of adult education. In 1924 Carnigie Corporation called into session a conference in New York which discussed plans and suggestions to make adult education a success. Libraries, Workers' night schools, museums lectures, vocational training,—each had its advocate among the conference.

Over twenty million people in U.S.A. enjoy benefits of adult education each year.

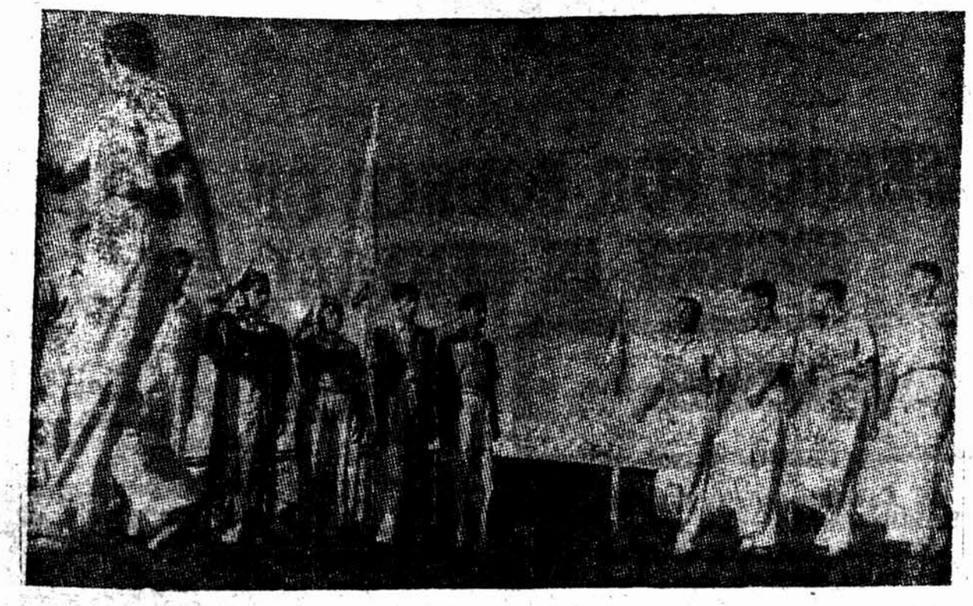
Evening classes, forums and discussion groups are commonplaces in America. Huge crowds attend University Extension Lectures. Many take advantage of the advisory services offered by the public libraries; many more have taken correspondence courses, and courses in occupational readjustment. The civilian Conservation Corps, opened in December 1933, is exerting its utmost to bring down to every adult the essentials of civic sense and social responsibility.

Nearer Home

Coming nearer home to the land of the Rising Sun, Adult Education is found thriving. The Japanese Government opened an Adult Education Department in 1929. In reality, no coun-

(Continued on page 29)

MAYOR TAKES SALUTE



Every day in the evening the student "Mayor" takes a salute at a march past of student citizens. The boy with robes on and taking the salute is the "Mayor", the other boy with robes on is the "commissioner" of the Town. In between them stands the representative of the staff.

HEALTH-GIVING SPORT

Open Air games form one of the main items of the sports programme of the town.

Boys' Own Town In Nasik

By M. N. GURJAR

AN educational institution can be said to be a social garden where proper climate and soil are provided for the young mind to develop and blossom forth into a well balanced flower with a lustre and shape all its own. It is not a factory or a workshop, engaged in mass production of articles of preconceived design.

The Boys' Town at Nasik is one such educational centre which can claim to approximate the educationists' ideal. Founded by Mr. P. N. Mehta, a millionaire of Bombay, in 1944 at a cost of nearly Rs. six lakhs, the Boys' Town admits students of all castes and creeds

The Town is boys' own, they run its affairs through their elected representatives, including a Mayor, who is the First Citizen of the Town. The authority of the Mayor, the Commissioner or the Court is real; instances are on record of boys compelled to leave the Town because the Boys' Court, after a regular trial, decided not to have them in the Town.

The Principal of the Town, Mr. Soli Pavri, says that in every case, decided by the Court, the student judges have exercised their right judiciously, impartially and with sympathy and understanding, except, perhaps, in recommending punishment sometimes excessive.

THE Town has its Bank, a Post Office, transacting all postal business save that of the Saving Bank, a stationary and general store and a canteen—all managed by the boys themselves. The Bank has a share capital and is run on commercial lines. It provides its member depositors with cheque books and paying-in-slips, invests its money in the store and distributes its profits among the shareholders who are all students. All those who reside in the Town, including members of the staff and their families, have their accounts with the Bank. The Boys' Town office, the store and the canteen accept payment in the form of cheques drawn on the Town's Bank.

The Post Office of the Town is regularly inspected by inspectors of the Postal Department, who have recorded that all books and records have been properly and regularly kept by the boys in charge, as provided under the rules.

"TRAINING in Citizenship" is the central idea around which the entire activities of the Town are woven. The boy is kept constructively occupied from the time he gets up till he goes to bed at night. The entire programme is so designed as to help the boy by training him to help himself. The boy is not only encouraged to exercise his abilities, which is the surest way of building up his self-confidence and to draw forth his latent posibilities, but also he has to learn for himself how to run the affairs of his community and how to adjust himself with others.

It is a regular school in the first instance, like any other secondary school, preparing boys for the SSC examination. Its additional feature is that here an attempt is made to intergate theory and practice.

The boy, for example, has an opportunity to put into practice his civics lessons, learnt in classroom, under a self-governing programme, and, thereby, he is able to appreciate in a better and realistic manner the responsibilities and privileges of a citizen.

Similarly the Bank, the Post Office and the Store constantly create arithmetical and other problems for the boy, which are real and directly affecting him, and, therefore, in the solution of which he is much interested.

The natural inclination of the boy to work with his hands and to make things is given full scope in classes for drawing, painting, shorthand, clay modelling, leather work, book-binding, Indian music and dancing etc. In the Physics and Chemical Laboratories, the boy is free to experiment with anything under the guidance of teachers.

A person, if he is to be self-respecting citizen, must know that there is always a dignity in labour. In these classes no work is considered high or low. In the leather work class many boys can be seen repairing shoes and other footwear under the guidance of an expert cobbler. The boys are free to choose any class they like and can change it at their will.

There is also a class where a group of boys can be seen editing their daily paper. It is complete with cartoons and features and its cyclostyled copies are distributed in the Town.

ATHLETICS is another item on the boys' daily programme. Various types of sports have been provided and every boy gets an opportunity to participate in the game of his liking.

"There is no such thing as a really bad boy", says Father Flanagan, founder of the Boys' Town in America. The organisers of the Boys' Town, Nasik, also believe in this principle. The Nasik Town is an adaptation of its American counterpart to suit Indian conditions.

One important feature that distingushes the Nasik Town from the Nebraska Town is that while the American Town is meant to save the homeless and underprivileged boys from the streets and is financed out of public subscription, this institution is run like a boarding school with parents paying the charges, the deficit being made good by the founder himself.

New experiments are being conducted in the field of education the world over, India being no exception. Education through crafts will shortly be introduced in our schools. Boys' Town, Nasik, has made a beginning in that direction. "Learn While You Work" is the principle underlying all the extra-curricular activities in the Town.

IT is a national institution which is preparing our future citizens who will be conscious of our national heritage and who will be useful and adjust themselves well in the changing pattern of our society.

Father Flanagan's message that "there is no such thing as a really bad

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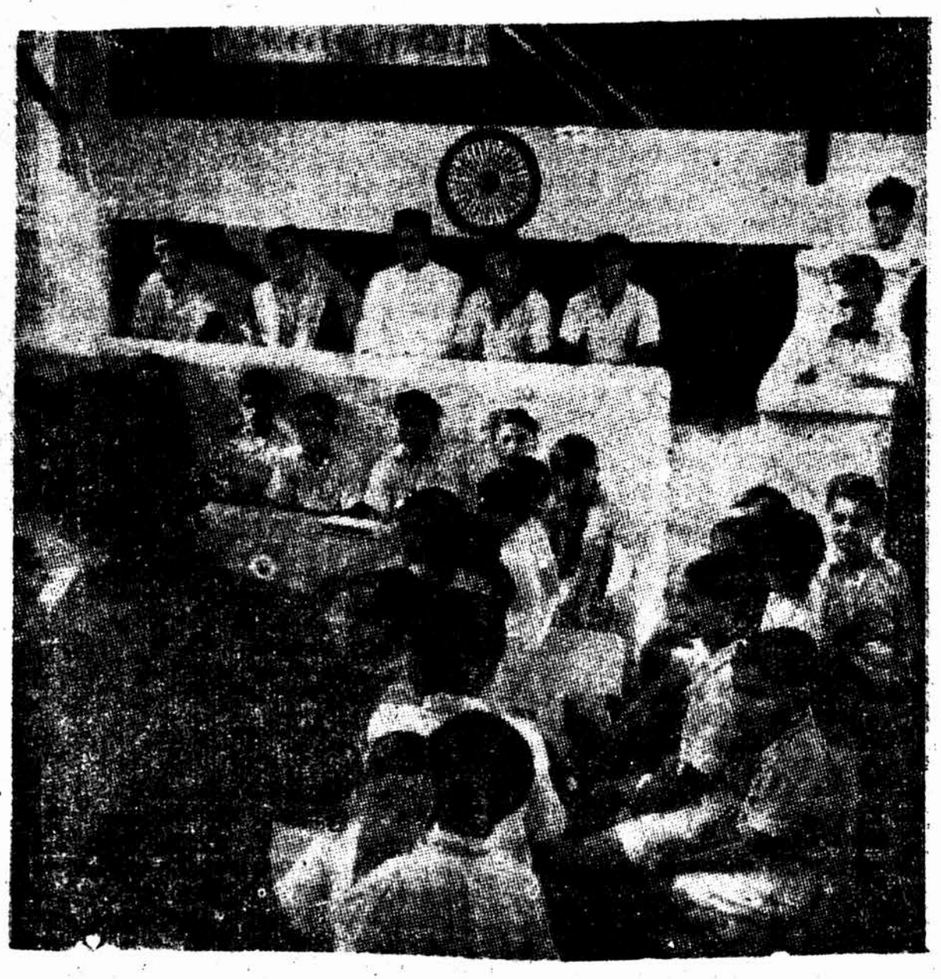
OPEN AIR COURT CHAMBER



The student "judges" are hearing a case. The person sitting in the centre and wearing the white coat and the black cap is the staff representative. He is one among the "judges" and has no special rights.

CENOTAPH TO MAHATMA

H.E. the Governor of Bombay, Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, visited the Town in February last year. The "Mayor" of the Town is leading His Excellency to unveil the cenotaph erected in memory of Mahatma Gandhi. The cenotaph has been erected by the boys of the Town.

Lid Off Soviet 'Explosion'

RUSSIA DIVERTS RIVERS TO URANIUM DEPOSITS • SEARCH FOR SOURCE OF ATOMIC ENERGY IN CENTRAL ASIA

THE Russians today are actually believed to be diverting the course of rivers to reach new underground stores of uranium ore in the vast reaches of Soviet Central Asia.

That is the way top intelligence authorities here now interpret the recent Soviet claim that they are changing the flow of rivers through peacetime use of atomic energy.

But the important distinction cited by American experts is that the Russians are accomplishing this feat in an orthodox fashion to get at the source of atomic energy—not through atomic energy

New intelligence information on Russia's most zealously guarded military secret, indicates that the Russians have opened vast new uranium mines in the Soviet Republic of Tadjik.

Specifically, the site of the new uranium find is placed at Tuya Muyun in a fabulously rich ore area lying between Osh and Molotovbad, north-east of Sinkiang and Afghanistan

The veins of the new uranium find, however, run between such powerful veins of water that Russian Engineers literally have been forced to change the course of streams in order to get at the ore deposits

The water in this area is reported to be as strongly radioactive as Jachymov, Czechoslovakia's health resort, where uranium is now mined.

The Soviet ore is described as being of such richness, it runs anywhere from 65 to 80 per cent. in pure uranium content.

It is here that the Russians are believed to have situated their Soviet 'Atomgrad', not in the highly vulnerable Caucasus area near the Russo-Turkish frontier as first reported.

Although the area is little known and entry by foreigners is strictly forbidden, the Soviets are reported to have increased the uranium output in the new mines tenfold in the last 12 months.

BY

STEPHEN ANDREWS

Huge mineralogical operations have been launched in the entire region during recent months, rivalling even the Soviet-controlled slave-labour exploitation of Czech Jachymov, it is reported.

Symbolically two impassable peaks guard the non-Soviet approaches to this inaccessible region. They are named Mount Lenin, rising 24,900 feet high, and Mount Stalin, towering nearly 25,000 feet. What little the American officials know of the new mines they have gleaned largely from official Russian technical geological publications and from secret reports of British Intelligence officers.

Originally, it is said, the uranium deposits of the Tuya Muyun area were explored by the "Soyuz Redmeta," or Soviet Association of Rare Metals, with headquarters in Moscow

However, as soon as Soviet geological experts realized the vast wealth of this new uranium find, the whole operation was placed directly under direction of the Politburo.

From indirect indications in Premier Stalin's most recent five-year plan, American officials draw the conclusion that the Soviets intend further to increase the output of the mines fourfold by the end of this year

The Soviets are believed to be throwing their largest-scale capital investments since the war into the work of exploiting the new mines.

AMERICAN ARMS READY FOR REICH GUERRILLAS

By

PERTINAX

WHILE it is being asserted on all sides that the question of German rearmament never came into the discussion between the American, British and French government, reports from trustworthy sources are available here to the effect that, in the American zone of Germany, various measures have been taken which foreshadow some reconstruction of German military power.

These measures are held by some to supply a solution for the problem which increasingly engrosses the attention not only of the American but also of British and French planning staffs. Were a conflict to break out between the Atlantic Powers and the Soviet Union, those staffs are at pains to find out, how could the German population living between the Elbe and the Rhine rivers be given some protection and be encouraged to help the Western world?

The French and British Governments object—and are likely to object more and more—to raising German army divisions. To equip a German "Maquis" is put forward as one alternative. For the experiences of 1940 to 1945 showed guerrilla warfare—which the military textbooks had discarded as a systematic method of fighting—are regaining validity.

Competent circles here believe that American military authorities have stocked plenty of military equipment in German territory—quantities far beyond the needs of American occupation forces—and that eventually this might be used to put German guerrillas in the field.

French Apprehensions

On the French side, some apprehension is felt lest such preparations should prove to be the thin end of the wedge and merely the first stage in creation of a German military organism of substance. The question has become a very live issue among military leaders.

Another step credited to American authorities in Germany is the building of an extensive intelligence service very different from the normal pattern. A start was made with it over two years ago, if not earlier. A German general was put in charge and a great number of German officers volunteered to serve under him.

In British and French circles, criticism long has been heard that too great freedom of movement was left to what is indeed a German organization under American control.

This special intelligence service seems to have been kept distinct, at any rate at the outset, from the intelligence service set up by the American Military Administration and now at work under the High Commissioner. Men who during the late war belonged to the German Navy Intelligence Service, led by Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, are now on the rolls.

German General Staff

French military circles suspect that, unknown to American authorities, the nucleus of a German General Staff has come into being behind the screen of that organisation.

In addition to active planning of German guerrillas and the setting up of a German-staffed intelligence service, American military authorities are believed also to have fused elements drawn from local police forces into a body which could be entrusted eventually with missions of a political and military nature

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TRUTH IN STRANGE PLACES

Strange as it may seem, the following story was published in the very anti-Labour London "Daily Telegraph" recently: "It's a absolute scandal", said the first woman, "that we still can't get our house back." With emotion she added: "Our house is the only little bit of England that's our very own." "What", asked her friend, "would you do with the house if you did get it back?" "Why", said the first woman, "sell it, of course."

★

A man who can drive safely while kissing a pretty girl isn't giving the kiss the attention it deserves

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

REDS MAKE GERMAN KIDS SPY ON PARENTS

By

JUDY BARDEN

DID the Russians learn from Hitler or did Hitler learn from the Russians? This is something the Germans in the Eastern Zone would like to know.

Who originally thought up all these diabolical tricks which encouraged one neighbour to denounce another, which broke up whole families, fathers being afraid to trust their sons, and mothers their daughters?

Germans know all about it, but once they settled down to the fact that they had lost the war, they hoped that their lives could be lived in the open, and that eventually peace and trust would return to Germany.

This has more or less happened in the Western Zone, but in the Eastern Zone it is different. This misery and disaster to parents unfortunate enough to be living on the wrong side of the tracks

Large posters all over the Russian Zone welcome youngsters to youth advice centers. If they have any questions regarding health, the law, or professions, they can obtain "expert advice."

"If you have any difficulties with your family, we will be glad to help you," one poster reads. These placards are signed by the Communist youth movement, and Trade Unions, which say that all questions are confidential

Everything is being done to reduce the influence of the parents over their children Many children do not know what they are doing, and when their fathers disappear are terrified of the aftermath of a short conversation they had with an official in the "Advice Bureau."

They are told that their parents are too old to understand the troubles of the young that a new generation is springing up, a good generation which is being hampered by old people whose ideas are out of date.

Children are advised to go their own way, a freedom which seems to appeal to boys between 10 and 18. Parents from the Eastern Zone say it is like talking to a brick wall to try and talk to their children.

In the Leipzig schools, they have introduced what they call "Pioneer Leaders." Forty young boys were examined by the Communist Party and appointed by the "Free German Youth" Committee to teach. They have none of the scholastic abilities of the old teachers, but these old men aren't moving fast enough in their doctrines to suit the Reds

This new education, as well as the hunger in Eastern Germany, is the cause of increasing "Wolf Gangs," boys from eight to ten who roam the streets, picking pockets, and stealing where they can

"The children can't be blamed," said one old man, who admits to being happy that he hasn't any children. "They are encouraged to be evil."

VICE-PRESIDENT MURDERER

"Murderer becomes company director", ran a recent headline in an agency story from Salt Lake City: "A 57-year-old man who has spent half of his life in prison for murder during a bank robbery is to become vice-president of a 100,000 dollars (£35,500) company to market an improved type of metal cutter in Salt Lake City. The man, Rober McCoy, thought of the cutter while serving his sentence. The company will also have the former warden of the prison, the Chairman of the State Correction Board, a former deputy warden, and a local lawyer on its board. But McCoy, who has escaped from prison twice and been paroled twice during his term, will not be freed until December." Nothing incongruous about swindlers, thieves and even murders being promoted to high capitalist rank!

NOT DULL, NO

A Nigerian cinema manager waxes enthusiastic about his latest offering: "————will keep you on the edge of your seat, chewing fingernails down to your elbow A rising crescendo of tension and suspense that will keep you bouncing with excitement until you find callouses where you sit down One of the most sure fire suspense stories to arrive here in a long, long, time".

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

★

PANDIT NEHRU ON NATIONAL STADIUM—GANDHI RECREATION CENTRE—TABLE TENNIS STARS FOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP—GRAND CHANCES LOST BY SPRINGBOKS—HOCKEY WORLD IN FERMENT—RIGHT THE WRONG—NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS GO ABROAD—BOMBAY COLD SHOULDERED.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU Prime Minister of India, laying the foundation of the National Sports Stadium at New Delhi the other day, said that it was of great importance to improve the physique of the people and to raise the whole level of human life in India.

The National Sports Stadium should not be a rich man's playground. If it was going to be confined to the select few for their diversion occasionally, it was not good enough for them to shout so much about it. It must become a real centre for raising the level of sports and games and the physical well-being of the people not only in the big cities but also in the countryside and the smaller towns.

Let us hope that the noble object for which the stadiums will be built in various parts of the country—and which Panditji emphasised rightly—will be fulfilled to the letter and the spirit. It is no use having big stadiums in all the large cities and small towns of Bharat "if they are confined to the select few for their diversion occasionally."

The Brabourne Stadium in Bombay stands as a supreme monument to this type of diversion.

"AIM AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL"

I have repeatedly stated in these columns that we do not want more club-houses because they have little to do with the promotion of sport. On the contrary they are a serious handicap to the development of games. We do need stadiums. But inside them we want running and cycling tracks on the latest models. We want first class sports equipments and facilities of all kinds to make the best use of them. We need expert coaches to train our boys and girls in a sound and systematic manner.

In everything we do in this country", Panditji said, "we should aim at the highest level. In a large number of things we are very far from a high level. Let us be frank about it. With our National pride we try to hide that fact occasionally but we cannot really hide it because it is obvious. I have not the slightest doubt that the material we have in this country is splendid for every branch of activty, whethe rit is sports, whether it is technical and scientific or any other.

"The tragedy of this country as well as that of many other countries in the world is that people do not have the opportunity. Human beings differ tremendously but where they should be equal," Jawaharlalji emphasised, "is in the opportunities that they should get to progress". We hope our stadiums wil provide these opportunities to our sportsmen in a fair measure.

FIFTEEN LAKHS COLLECTED

By the way, the Prime Minister refused to have the Delhi stadium named after him. "I do object to this business of living names being bandied about. Only the dead should be named in this way. It is a bad habit" he continued, "and once you allow it to spread, it may be you honour some deserving persons but then far more undeserving persons try to perpetuate their memory." So the Delhi stadium will be called National Sports Stadium.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur President of the National Sports Club of India, gave out that fifteen lakhs of rupees had been collected so far. It was said that fifty lakhs were actually in the Bank. However, hope that the Life Membership is nearer 5,000, as has been broadcast by the Honorary Secretary of the Club, than 1,500! Then the money needed for the proposed Stadiums at Delhi and Bombay will be forthcoming soon. Otherwise there will not be enough for both.

I hear that no application has so far been made for allotment of the land at Mahalaxmi, although it has been repeatedly stated in the press that the ground has been already allotted to the NSCI and the plans are ready for the stadium. At any rate, the authorities concerned are not aware of it! This does not mean that there will be any hitch over its sanction. But why not state facts as they are?

GANDHI RECREATION CENTRE

There is nothing doubtful about the Gandhi Recreation Centre which will be constructed at Shivaji Park. Mayor S. K. Patil has not allowed the grass to grow under his feet after he obtained the necessary sanction from the Municipal Corporation. Work has already begun and the swimming pool, named after the Mahatma, will be ready, I am told, before this year is out. The whole scheme will cost about twelve lakhs of rupees.

This is an excellent idea. And more welcome it is because it will be open to all—unlike the two stadiums we shall have. This will give great impetus and plenty of scope to the poorer classes to gain proficiency in aquatic sports. There is no dearth of good swimmers in our city and province. Our fisher-folks are masters of the sea, so to speak. But they are not scientifically trained for competitive sport. If that is done, we may find a world-beater like Furuhashi among them before long.

Nearby Bengal Club has started construction of its small pavilion already. I understand it will be ready for use within a couple of months. The club's big problem is preparation of the playing field—to suit both football and hockey—which will cost something like Rs. 10,000. The Municipality, after depriving them of their old ground at Parel has handed over a plot of land which will demand a lot of doing. They are not concerned about its preparation to suit sports. It is for the club concerned to do what they please with it. However I hope they will be able to renovate it soon to suit their purpose.

Shivaji Park area provides a splendid field for promotion of games like Soccer and hockey. Given the opportunities I have no doubt that it will develop into a great sporting centre before many years have elapsed. It only needs enthusiastic and sincere workers to promote them.

T.T. STARS FOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

It is a pity that one of the selected table tennis players, J. V. Satchidananda Rao from Madras, could not accompany the team which flew to Europe last week to take part in the Swaythling Cup. Only three players, Uttam Chandarana, Captain Ranbir Bhandari and Kalyan Jayant, left under the managership of T.D. Ranga Ramanujam. An eleventh hour effort was made to persuade Kumar Ghosh, one of tthe reserves, to make the trip. But for various reasons he could not do so. Had Rao informed earlier, it would have been possible to send one or the other of the reserves.

But A.I.T.T.F. itself was not sure whether it would be able to send the players at all owing to financial difficulties. In future the Federation would do well to take necessary steps in good time so that such a contingency may not arise again. Now the trio will be greatly handicapped owing to the absence of a single reserve player. They have to cope up with a strenuous programme—and that too against the world's best. Still I hope they will acquit themselves creditably. I wish them the best of luck.

GRAND CHANCE LOST BY SPRINGBOKS

For the first time during the last forty years South Africa had a grand chance of defeating Australia in a Test match. But owing to a grievous blunder by the home Captain Dudlee Nourse,—in not enforcing the follow-on, the Springboks lost this opportunity. Not only that, they gave away the match and the rubber to the Kangaroos.

It so happened in the third Test at Durban, South Africa, having first knock, hit up 240 for the loss of 2 wickets only on the first day, thanks to a magnificent contribution of 133 by Eric Rawan. As heavy rain fell in the night the home side was skittled out on the following day for an addition of 71 runs. But the Australians fared worse as they are won't to do on a glue-pot. They were all out for 75 only. Had they batted again, they might have repeated the sorry performance and the hosts would have carried the day handsomely.

Strange as it may seem, Nourse offered his own team for sacrifice and they went down for a meagre 99. This helped the Aussies to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. Young Neil Harvey covered himself with glory by carrying his bat for a superb 151 which contributed mainly to his side's success by the wide margin of 5 wickets Thus the good work by Hugh Tayfield, who bagged 7 valuable wickets for 23 runs in the first innings was wasted. So never give up a good chance when it comes your way. Or you will be sorry for it afterwards.

BPHA IN A HUFF

Following the censure motion adopted by the Bombay hockey umpires against their Managing Committee, the BPHA has taken upon itself the entire responsibility of appointing umpires for all their matches. This they have done without giving the Umpires Association a chance to put their house in order and without even consulting them. Evidently they were not prepared to support this body any longer and they felt confident that they would be able to carry on smoothly without their help.

It is but natural that the BPHA should be annoyed at the humiliation of one of their Vice-Presidents—in the person of Cyrialo DeSouza—at the hands of the Whistling Fraternity. But don't you think that the wiser course for the BPHA was to try and patch up the differences between the warring parties before matters came to a head? Or failing an understanding, Cyrialo should have resigned his presidentship of the Umpire's body. I know that he did so at the meeting itself. But that was too late.

From what I have heard I am inclined to believe that the right approach was not made. I understand that the umpire's bills for conveyance charges amounting to three or four hundred rupees for the last season have been withheld or not paid on the ground that the B P H A suffered a heavy loss financially. Who is to be blamed for this—surely not the umpires? Then why penalise them for your mismanagement? The best way would have been to REQUEST them to waive their bills under the circumstances. Probably they would have responded to it sympathetically If they did not the only honourable course for the controlling body was to meet their obligations in a straight-forward manner

UMPIRE'S GRIEVANCES

The BPHA should not have resorted to victimization of those who had rendered devoted service to them. The step they have taken now is nothing but that. Mind you, the action taken by the controlling body is not directed towards one or two recalcitrant individuals or officials. It is against the Umpire's Association as a whole. Most of them have done their duty under heavy odds for months at a stretch. They did not expect any remuneration or reward You promised to pay their conveyance charges to the negligible figure one rupee per diem

In the old days they were actually paid the charges on the same day. Now it is paid through the Umpires Association Consequently there is delay in payment. The BPHA seems to have taken advantage of this delay. That is not fair If the BPHA could bear losses to the tune of Rs 30,000, during the last two years, the umpires bill is a mere flea-bite in comparison! Then why make bones about it and create needless heart-burning and chaos?

FLIMSY OBJECTION

Another complaint I have heard is in regard to the seating accommodation of the umpires. They wanted some seats in the Members Stand. Where was the objection since most of it remains vacant all the time? At the old venue the umpires were accommodated next to the Committee Box—and even within it. What has happened now to alter this arrangement? If the members stand was overcrowded or full one could understand and appreciate the Committee's difficulty. But when the stand remains empty, where is the excuse?

From this it will be seen that there was no inclination on the part of the BPHA to pursue a happy relation with umpires as a body. This attitude is totally at variance with the spirit of sport. The proper course for the BPHA was to invite a few representatives of the Umpires' Association and thrash out their difference in an amicable manner. This was not done. Apparently the controlling body wanted to teach the recalcitrants a lesson. It remains to be seen how far they succeed in their effort.

GAME SUFFERS

Mean while our matches are suffering owing to their inefficient handling by the substitutes. I am told by a member of the Committee that as many as twenty-five umpires have consented to make appointments under the direction of the Umpires Sub-Committee of the B.P.H.A. I would not dispute this statement. But I wonder how this small number would succeed in supervising the large number of daily engagements in different parts of the city when thrice that number could not cope with them satisfactorily. It may be the Committee expects that the rest of them would fall in by and by and ease the difficult situation. I doubt very much if that will happen in the near future

Important matches and tournaments are at hand. They will need the best of supervision especially when up-country teams will come here. It is hardly likely that those who have placed their services at the hands of the B.P.H.A. Committee will satisfy the visitors. We may be sure there will be up-roars from the public. I do not say that the present standard of umpiring in Bombay is very high But in the absence of the experienced hands it is bound to grow worse. That will do no good to the game.

RIGHT THE WRONG

It must not be supposed from the above that I have taken up the cudgels on behalf of the umpires. I have criticised them often enough in these columns—even recently—for failing to do their duty. But that does not mean that we should condemn them wholesale whether they are right or wrong. Theirs is not only a thankless but unpleasant task Few people are willing to take it up. In that case is it right on the part of the Committee to make their task more difficult and unpleasant?

The recent appointment of the so-called Technical Committee and their quixotic behaviour was bound to irritate men who are supposed to have specialised in the rules of the game. This anachronism should be done away with immediately as the W.I.F.A.

(Continued on page 24)

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Middle East Cauldron

SOVIET VIEW OF ANGLO-AMERICAN POLICIES FOR OIL MONOPOLY

By *I. Grigoryev*

COMPARING the maps of Saudi Arabia published in the U.S.A. in 1933 and 1949, one will notice a sharp contrast that strikes the eye at once. A tity strip stretching along the Gulf of Persia is traced in a dark shade, whereas the remaining territory is shown in light colours on the 1933 map. On the 1949 map, the dark splurge covers almost the whole territory, with the exception of the tiny circles showing the cities of El Riyadh, Mecca and Medina. The explanations at the bottom say plainly: white stands for the "independent" territory of Saudi Arabia; the dark colour—for the territory controlled by the American imperialists.

The Americans are now lording it in Arabia, as they would in their own country. They are exploiting her nature's wealth, they cantrol her economic and political life subordinating it to their own plans.

Oil Monopoly

Saudi Arabia has the largest oil deposits in the capitalist world; they are estimated at 20,000 million barrels, or 50 per cent of the total deposits in the Near and Middle East. This oil wealth has been captured by the U.S. monopolies. Four of the biggest U.S. oil trusts—the Standard Oil Company of California, the Texas Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, which invested capital in the so-called ARAMCO (Arabian-American Oil Company), secured a concession for the prospecting and exploitation of the oil deposits throughout Saudi Arabia, with the exception of the small territories around the king's residence in El Riyadh and the cities of Mecca and Medina. They are already extracting at least 150 million barrels of oil annually. The American monopolies are netting colossal profits from the exploitation of cheap Arab labour. The output of oil will go up considerably after the construction of the longest oil pipeline in the Arab East—from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean ports—and of a few refineries is completed in Saudi Arabia and in other Arab countries.

American Imperialists are hurriedly converting Saudi Arabia into one of their military springboards in the Near East. Not only private oil, gold and other companies, but also American Government emissaries have been operating here in the postwar years. With a view to accumulating stocks of strategic raw materials and promoting military construction, the Government of the U.S.A. has entered into corresponding deals and agreements with the king. And accordingly, along with geological prospecting parties, numerous intelligence agents and military engineers of different specialities have been sent to this country, where aerodromes and army barracks are being built.

Military Base

On the pretext of the alleged necessity to protect the oil derricks and refineries, the Americans built in Saudi Arabia the big military base of Dharan equipped with the latest military technique. In reality, this base is designated for promoting the aggressive aims of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S.A. has recently renewed with Ibn-Saud the agreement under which they reserve all the rights to Dahran. In this connection, the Washington correspondent of the United Press wrote that the Government of the U.S.A. attaches exceptional significance to this base and regards it as an important factor in the cold war against the U.S.S.R., because it is situated in closest proximity to the industrial and oil centres of Southern Russia. So that is the purpose of the American military base at Dahran!

The U.S.A. is building another big military aerodrome at Jidda. The American engineers allege that Saudi Arabia needs this aerodrome for her own air force. This statement is ridiculous, since it is generally known that the "Royal" air force is composed only of about fifteen old planes. In addition to the base at Dahran and the Aerodrome in the Jiddah area, the Americans are expanding and adapting for modern warplanes the aerodromes at El Riyadh and Taif.

A large group of American engineers is working on plans for the construction of a railway on the coast of the Gulf of Persia and of several strategic highways.

Set-Up In Turkey

In the aggressive plans of the American imperialists, Turkey is regarded as a United States military strategic base.

The war-mongers are setting up American bases "in the Eastern part of the Mediterranean basin with the purpose of establishing American domination in this zone." They support the reactionary regimes "in Greece and Turkey as bastions of American imperialism against the new democracy in the Balkans". The American imperialists have given Turkey the role of their weapon and military bridgehead against the Southern areas of the Soviet Union and against the national liberation movement in the Near East.

Turkey has been converted into an American colony. At the present time, Turkey is actually governed by the Head of the American Military Mission General MacBride, the Head of the American Naval Mission Admiral Ginder, who replaced Admiral Settle, and the Marsnall plan chief in Turkey, Door.

In accordance with the Turkish-American agreement on "aid" of the 12th of July, 1949, the Government of Turkey is obliged to make regular written reports to the United States Ambassador on the expenditure of funds allocated as part of the so-called "aid". In this way the United States Ambassador has, in fact, become the American deputy in Turkey.

In Turkey today there is not one branch of economy where American consultants, advisers and various American specialists, all of whom are agents of Wall Street monopolies, are not the bosses. On October 2, the "Huriyet" newspaper, reporting the arrival in Turkey of American specialists pointed out that 14 Americans would work in the Turkish Public Works Ministry, nine in Ministry of Agriculture, eight in the Industrial Bank, etc.

American specialists are at work on the Turkish board of directors of the press and the radio, and in educational establishments.

Inside Iran

A big hullabaloo has been raised around the Shah's trip to the United States. Right-wing Teheran newspapers subsidized by American oil companies falsely asserted that this trip was connected with the national interests of the country and pursued the aim of strengthening peace in the Middle East. This hyprocritical statement could not mislead anyone. The entire world knows that the United States is pursuing in Iran a policy similar to the one in Turkey, where American monopolists are bossing affairs as in their own domain.

American expansionists make no secret of their aggressive intentions of turning the countries of Asia, Iran included, into a sanguinary battlefield of war. "The New York Times" demonstratively stresses that the United States considers Iran an important link in the chain of non-Communist countries.

In the language of Wall Street, this means that Iran, contrary to the wishes of its people, has been included among the Marshallized countries, with all the consequences this entails.

During the reception given to the Shah of Iran, President Truman called Iran "the right flank of the United States", having in view the geographical position of this country in close proximity to the U.S.S.R. The American press, specifically the "New York Journal and American" admits that the United States seeks to enlarge its military missions in Iran and intends to keep big naval and air forces in the Persian Gulf.

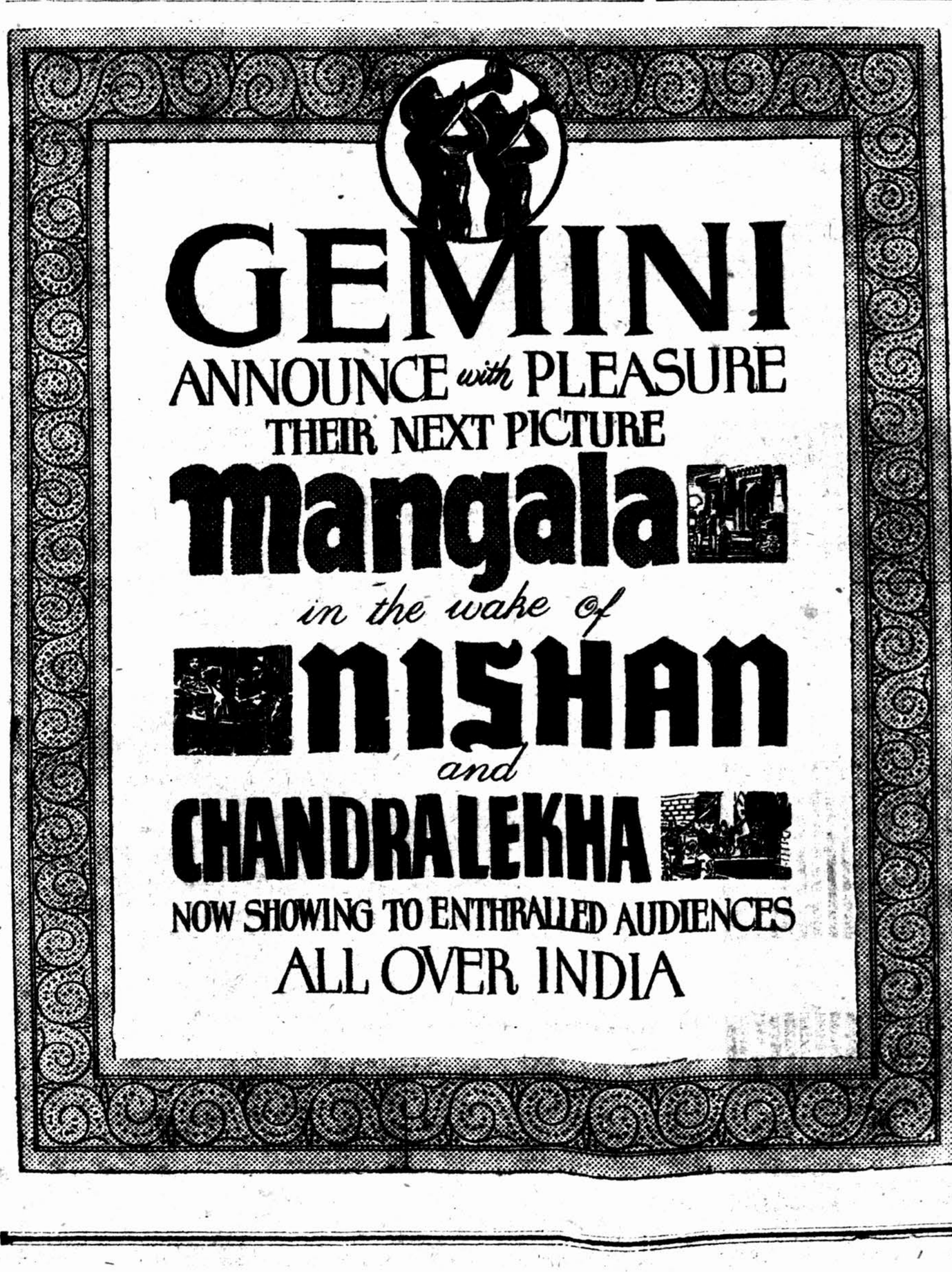
Arms, But No Wheat

Thus, American "aid" in reality means the establishment of the military domination of the United States over Iran and the conversion of its territory into a military strategic bridgehead for war gambles.

These schemes of the American expansionists in Iran were undoubtedly closely associated with the visit of the Shah to the United States. Even such a reactionary newspaper as the "New york Herald Tribune" maintains that the Shah is trying to get munitions and money in the United States. But it is known that uncle Sam always has strings attached to the purse he gives away. Washington forces loans and credits on Iran, but on fettering terms, obviously unacceptable to sovereign states. American monopolists are foisting big quantities of munition and war supplies on Iran needed only by the instigators of a new war. At the same time the United States refused Iran's request for 200,000 tons of wheat needed to save the starving population.

The bosses of Wall Street, making use of the Shah's sojourn in the United States, try to obtain in Iran new big privileges. American oil concerns, with the consent of Teheran rulers are not only prospecting for oil in new localities of Iran, but also engaged in drilling of oil wells. Americans, as the newspaper "Atesh" claims, already last year sank oil wells in Iranian Beluchistan, which is one of the richest oil areas in the country. The Standard Oil and other American companies are, thus, beginning to lay their hands on the national wealth of Iran.

The Iranian "planning organization" in charge of the "seven-year plan"—the American plan for Iran—is actually an agency and office of Wall Street. All the affairs of the "planning organization" are openly managed by the American Overseas Consultants consortium. The chief representative of this consortium in Teheran is a big oil industrialist Max Thornburg, former Vice-President of the oil concession of the Bahrein Isles. This fact alone shows to what extent the "seven-year plan" is steeped in oil.



FIRST REPUBLICAN PARLIAMENT MEETS

Members Stand In Silence For 2 Minutes To Begin With

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28, (PTI): The first Parliament of the Republic met at 10-45 a. m. today. Hardly had the speaker Mr. G. V. Mavlankar occupied the chair when Mr. B. Das shouted "Vande Mataram". Many members followed his example. Pandit Balkrishna Sharma led a "Jai" for Mahatma Gandhi.

Members stood in silence for two minutes before the commencement of the proceedings. "When we meet for the first time as the first parliament of the sovereign democratic Republic of India", said Mr. Mavlankar, "it is but fit and proper that we all stand in silence for two minutes before we begin our proceedings."

As the silent prayer ended, Mr. H. V. Kamath invoked God's blessings on the Republic.

The Secretary of the Parliament Mr. M. N. Kaul, then called out the names of the members for taking the oath or making the affirmation of allegiance to the constitution. "All possible care is taken in writing the names correctly and the secretary will try to pronounce them also correctly," said Mr. Mavlankar amidst good humoured laughter." But it is possible that there might be some mistake in calling out some names. Members will kindly forgive that. he said.

The deputy Speaker, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, was the first to take the oath and sign the register.

The form of the oath affirmation is "I having been elected a member of parliament do swear in the name of God solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the constitution of India as by law established and that I will faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter."

Mr. Ananthasayanam took the oath in the name of God. The names of Ministers were then called out. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. K. Santhanam, Mr. R. R. Diwarkar, Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha Mr. Khurshed Lal and Dr. B. V. Keskar made the affirmation while Dr. John Matthai and Sardar Baldev Singh took the oath in the name of God. Maulana Azad made the affirmation in English and Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. Gadgil, Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha and Dr. Keskar in Hindi. Mr. Mohanlal Saksena was not in his seat.

The names of private members were then called out province wise, Assam coming first.

By 1 p.m. every member present had taken the oath or made the affirmation.

CONDOLENCE

After transacting some formal business the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, referred to the death of two former members of the Constituent Assembly, Sir Hari Singh Gour and Sir B. L. Mitter, and the house stood up in silence as a mark of respect to their membory.

PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS

Mr. Ayyangar then announced that the President of the Republic would address the house at 11 a.m. on January 31. There would not be any further speeches that day.

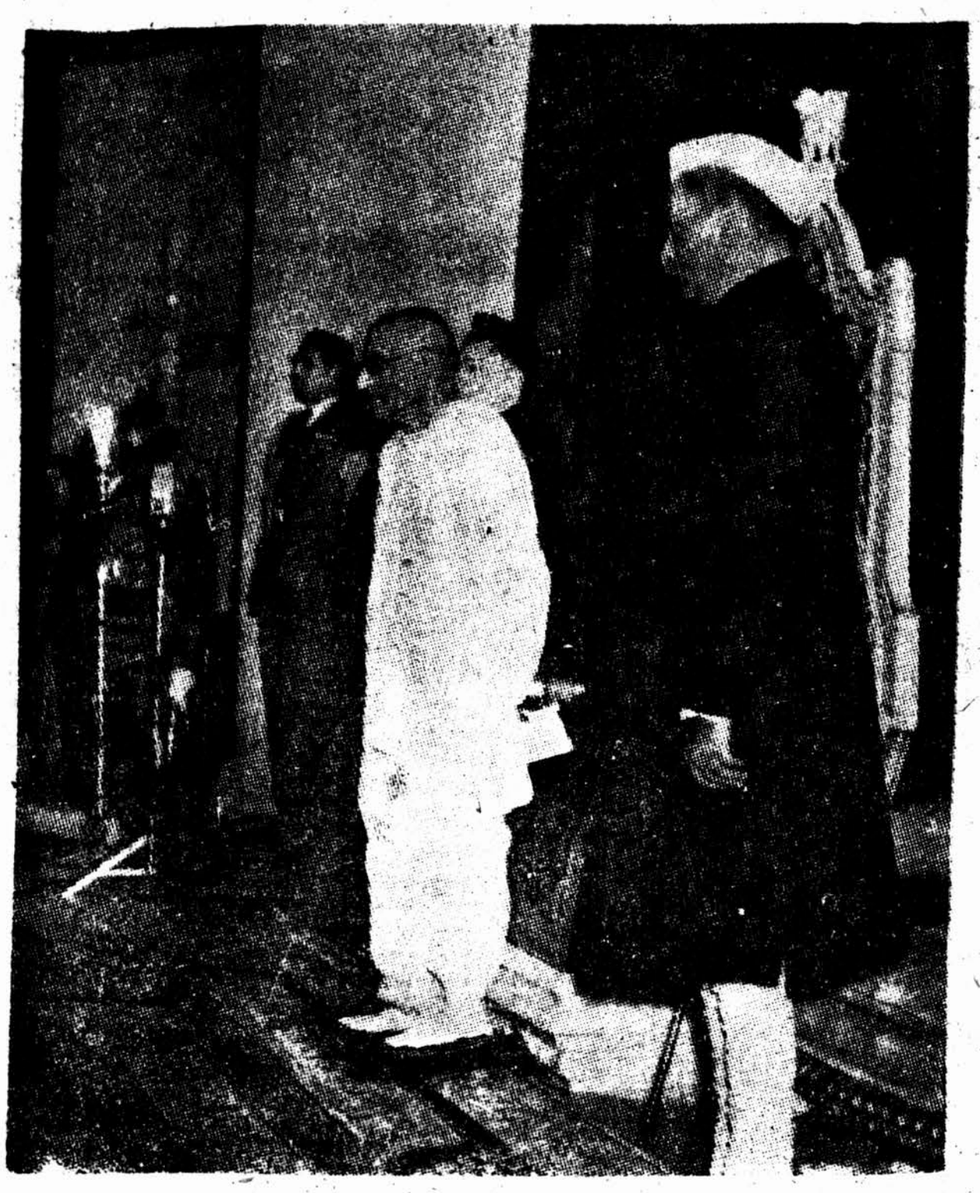
The house would next sit at 10-45 a.m. on Wednesday.

Sarangdhar Das, Member from Orissa, was the first non-signatory to the constitution to affirm allegiance to the constitution in Parliament today.

Mr. Thirumala Rao asked whether he could do so. Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Deputy Speaker, who was in chair, ruled out the point of order saying amidst laughter, "If a member does not want his progeny to see his signature, it is open to him not to sign!"

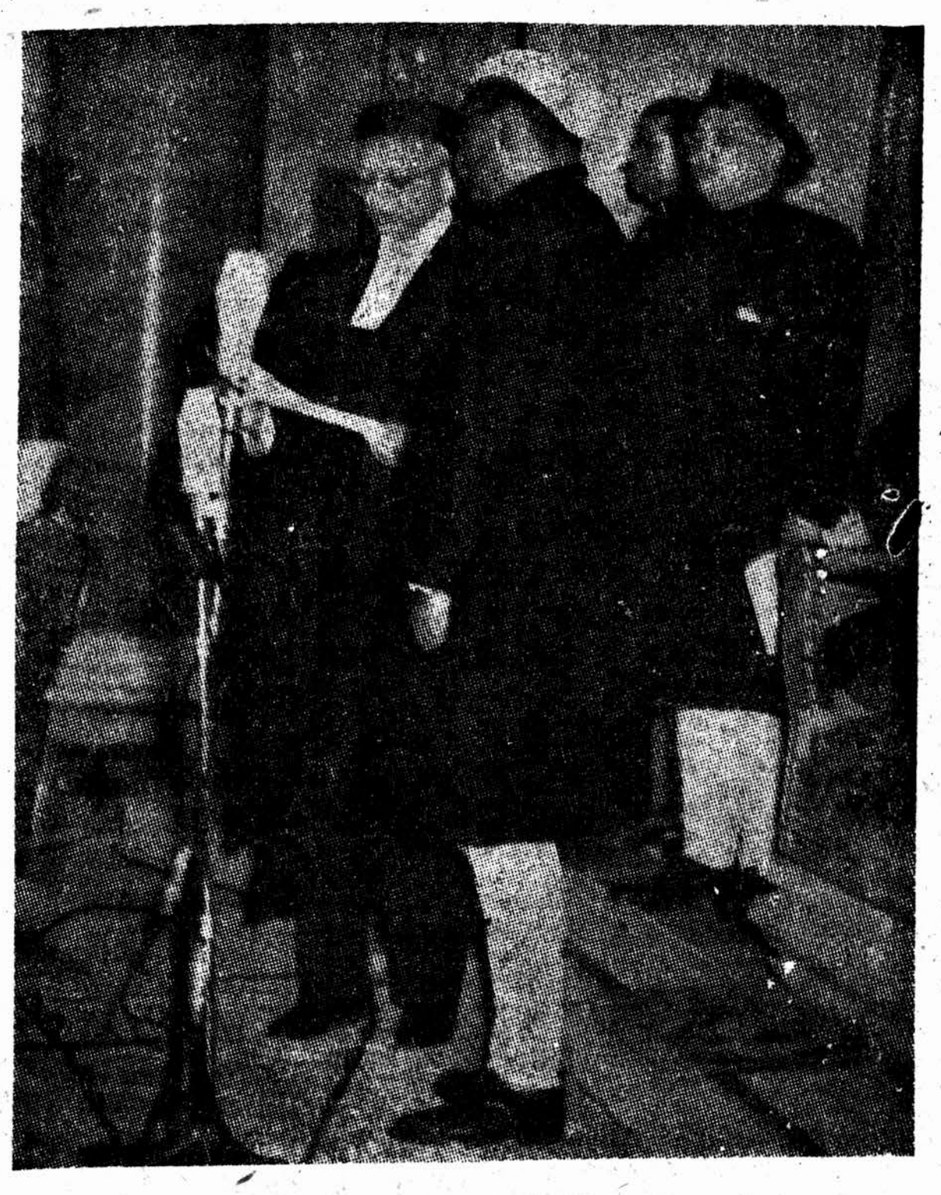
Constitutionally, Mr. Ayyangar pointed out, it was open to a member to sign or not to sign the constitution, which came into force as soon as the President signed it. Mr. Syamanandan Sahaya added: "Apart from that, a wise man changes his mind". Laughter). Mr. Ayyangar, "I am glad that he has reinforced what I have said".

REPUBLIC IS BORN



H. E. Shri Rajagopalachari, the Governor General, proclaiming the Republic at the Durbar Hall, Delhi.

PRESIDENT TAKES OATH



Chief Justice Kania of India is administering the oath of allegiance to Dr. Rajendra Prasad after his election as President.

PREVENT HYDROGEN BOMB BEING USED TO DESTROY WORLD

Pethick-Lawrence's Plea At Journalists' Meeting

LONDON, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter)—Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Britain's last Secretary of State for India, today appealed to the press of all countries to prevent the new hydrogen bomb being used to destroy the world.

The 78-year old Labour Peer was quoting from an article on the bomb n the London "Times" today said, "There seems if not a few years it will few decades, if not a few years, it will be possible for any power with modern industrial resources to destroy the world as we know it."

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, who was guest at lunch of the Indian Journalists Association said that journalists had it in their keeping to decide in which direction the world was going to move.

He described journalists as being 'among the gods: far more than chroniclers of the affairs of men, the mentors of statesmen, the creators of public opinion, and able to make the destinies of mankind."

He went on to recall the words of Euripides, who lived 400 years before the birth of Christ: "The Gods should be wiser and more just than men."

Then, speaking of the hydrogen bomb, and its potentialities for destroying the world he declared. "It is for you journalists to prevent that dire catastrophe from happening."

"Are you going to keep the world moving in the direction of amity, friendship and goodwill towards the time when the sufferings of mankind shall have come to an end"? he asked.

'Or are you going to lend your pens minds, knowledge and wisdom in brinbing about the destruction of the world as we know it?

"I call upon you in your entirety to stand for the happiness of mankind and I believe that in so doing you will justify the confidence which we humble mortals have placed in your hands."

The lunch was held in celebration of Indian independence day. Those present drank the health of the President of the Republic of India—the first time this has been done at any public event in London.

Mrs. Alec Reid (Ella Sen), President of the Indian Journalists' Association, led the members and their guests in toasting the King and then in raising their glasses to the President of the Republic.

Among those present were the High Commissioner for Canada and New Zealand and the Burmese Ambassador.

The guest of honour, the High Commissioner for India, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, praised the services rendered to the association by Mr. Sunder Kabadi, its president until recently.

It was particularly appropriate, he said, that a woman should be in the chair, because in India there were no distinctions between men and women in the exercise of political responsibilities and power.

Any tendency to the contrary was severely frowned upon. On the whole, women made good legislators.

India was happy in the women who were now acting as her ambassadors, ministers, administrators and civil servants.

Super Atomic Bomb

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, (PTI-Reuter): President Truman said today he had not yet made a decision regarding the production of a super atomic bomb.

The President was answering questions at his weekly press conference about the present controversy over whether a hydrogen bomb could be produced in the United States.

Though he did not state directly that construction of such a bomb was under consideration, his replies were interpreted as implying this.

Liaquat Not Visiting Moscow In April

KARACHI, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Radio Pakistan tonight denied a report that Pakistan Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan was to visit Moscow in April.

Enquiries made at the Foreign Office in Karachi revealed that no date has yet been fixed for the Prime Minister's visit to Moscow, the radio said.

"The report put out is without foundation" it added.

LONDON, Jan. 27, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Devadas Gandhi, editor of the "Hindustan Times", left London today for Paris and Geneva on his way home to India.

Mr Gandhi was leaving Geneva by air on Tuesday, January 31, and was expected in Bombay on Wednesday.

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GHASTLY MURDER AT SANTA CRUZ

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A gruesome murder was reported from the Santa Cruz Police Station. it was a murder of passion.

The alleged perpetrator of the ghastly crime, surrendered himself dramatically, to the Santa Cruz Police after his fury had spent itself out on his former sweetheart and the man led the police to the scene of the bloody deed.

Sarawak Khan Kachkhodkhan, a 25-year old frontierman was it is stated, on intimate terms with a young married Muslim woman, Tamisbi Farosab, who lived with him for some time. She appears to have changed her mind, later, and gone back to her husband, without however, cutting off all relations with her paramour.

Yesterday, early in the morning, the love-distracted Pathan, waited for a suitable opportunity to meet his spouse. Once he came face to face with her it was no difficult matter to persuade her to accompany him to his room.

It is learnt that the Pathan entreated, cajoled and even coerced the girl not to betray his love for her by going back to her husband. When his pleas, fell on deaf ears and the girl was adamant in her resolve, to return to her lawfully wedded husband and lead an honest life, the Pathan, is learnt to have got infuriated.

He whipped out, it is alleged a knife and stabbed her again and again five times in all.

The transition from tearful prayers and pleadings to a mood of homicidal mania, took her completely by surprise. Before she knew what was happening, her blood started gushing out in streams from four chest injuries and one severe wound on the bridge of the nose. She fell down in a pool of blood and became unconscious.

When the young man led the police to the gruesome scene in Room No. 3, Saigaon Chawl, Chunna Bhatti, Santa Cruz, the victim was beyond human aid. She was already rigid in death.

WATCHMAN STABBED TO DEATH

A Pathan watchman of Nathrani and Company, Sewri was fatally stabbed on Thursday in a quarrel between him and four others, arising out of personal enmity among them.

Shah Jahan, the watchman, it is stated, had an altercation with a colleague of his, Sahal Khan, over the possession of clothes on the previous day. The next morning, when the watchman was coming out of a hotel, he was suddenly pounced upon by four persons who attacked him with deadly weapons. In the affray, one of them stabbed Shah Jahan with a dagger and he immediately collapsed in a pool of blood.

The victim was rushed to hospital where he died.

The Police are making enquiries.

Student Leader Detained

S. M. Mirchandani, Secretary of the All-India Students Federation, and a member of the Communist Party, was arrested by the Bombay C. I. D. yesterday. He has been detained under the Public Security *Measures Act.*

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE.

*TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVI*ted from approved Class I and II contractors for the work of "IMPROVEMENTS TO THE APRON AND TAXI TRACK IN FRONT OF THE TERMINAL HANGAR AT SANTA CRUZ AIRPORT" at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,35,282|- Earnest money Rs. 16,764|- Tenders will be received upto 3 p.m. on 13th February 1950 and will be opened on the same day at 3-15 p.m. Tender documents may be obtained from the office of the under-signed during office hours on payment of Rs. 10-8-0.

(Sd). D. F. DAROGA,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division I,
Commerce House, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.
7008

CLASH AT FLAG HOISTING

Arrested Persons Acquitted

BOMBAY, Saturday

Thirteen persons, were arrested by the Colaba Police on the morning of the Republic Day following a faction fight between two parties while a flag hoisting ceremony was in progress near Sassoon Dock Colaba.

Narsinga Shivappa and 12 others residents of Colaba, were making preparations for the flag hoisting function on the Republic Day. As the ceremony was in progress, a rival crowd, believed to be Communists, suddenly attacked them and attempted to hoist a black flag instead of the National Flag. Shivappa and his friends strongly resisted the Communists. On the Police appearing on the scene the Communists are stated to have suddenly vanished from the scene leaving Shivappa and others to face the Police.

The Police arrested all the thirteen persons on charges of disorderly behaviour.

Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Oscar H. Brown ordered them to be acquitted this morning at the Esplanade Court.

She went To See Lights And Lost Necklace

A middle-aged woman, who came to the city along with her husband and relatives to see the Republic Day illuminations, was robbed of her necklace on Thursday night, the Colaba Police reported today.

Mrs. Mangala M. Padate, the woman, accompanied by her relatives was proceeding to Apollo Pier at about 8-30 in the night when she heard a shout by an unknown person "the woman is coming" Suddenly, the frightened woman was surrounded by a group of rowdy elements and in the resulting scuffle and confusion, her necklace broke and fell down and was snatched away from one among the crowd.

The woman's husband with the help of others succeeded in apprehending the alleged culprit who was handed over to the Police.

Jerimal Singh Jawahar Singh, the suspect, was produced at the Esplanade Court today, where he was released.

FOOD RATIONING IN ULHASNAGAR AND PIMPRI CAMP

Statutory rationing of foodgrains, namely, of rice, wheat, bajri, barley, jowar, maize and overseas millets, including milo, and their products is introduced from January 29, 1950, in Ulhasnagar (Kalyan Relief Camps), in Thana district, and the Pimpri Relief Camp, in Poona district. The Essential Articles Restricted Asquisition and Possession Order, 1943, restricting the acquisition and possession by various persons of rationed articles has also been applied to these areas.

In accordance with the provisions of this Order, from January 29 no person residing in the rationed areas of these places will be allowed to acquire or possess or have under his control any of the rationed articles in excess of the normal quantity required by his household, without a licence from the Rationing Officer.

The normal quantity of each rationed foodgrain for a person of and above six years of age is 21 lbs. or its equivalent in local weights and for a person below six, half the above quantum. For the holders of foodgrain ration permits, the normal quantity should be calculated at the rate of 10 1/2 lbs. or its equivalent in local weights per unit on a foodgrain ration permit.

The necessary notifications in this matter are being published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of January 28, 1950.

Overseas Mails

The next despatch of overseas mails for Western Pakistan (parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on January 31, 1950 by M. S. "DWARAKA"

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on January 30 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Report About Raja Akhtar

Main Argument Of Defence Counsel In Mamdot Case

LAHORE, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter)—If the respondent had appended his signatures to a very good report about Raja Hassan Akhtar and further ordered that the Hadi Hassan Enquiry Report about him be filed, he did nothing wrong, for the Raja being a very good and efficient officer more than deserved it. This was the main line of the arguments adopted by the defence today before the Mamdot Enquiry Tribunal today.

QUARREL AS CAUSE

Proceeding Mr. Suhrawardy argued that Sir Francis Mudie the then Governor of the province was against the Raja and the case against him was the result of this quarrel between the two. He reiterated one by one various points which in his opinion were the cause of the quarrel between the Raja and the respondent on the one hand and Sir Francis Mudie on the other.

He stated "The main point of dispute between the Khan of Mamdot and the Governor was that the latter wanted to know what was going on for "Kashmir" in the Punjab. He wanted to have this information either for himself or may be, for Lord Mountbatten. But the respondent was not prepared to let Sir Francis know what was going on in the Punjab for the help of Kashmir struggle.

The respondent also wanted to get rid of all British officers in the province Sir Francis did not like it.

RELATIONS EMBITTERED

All these things combined with many others, Mr. Suhrawardy, predicted, had embittered the relations between the respondent and the Governor. And as the Governor thought that Raja Hassam Akhtar was being protected by the Premier, he did not like the Raja too. Moreover, many more things for example, the evacuation of Rangars Camp, Brigadier Stevens incidence etc. combined to make Raja an undesirable person in the eye of the Governor.

RAJEN BABU'S PORTRAITS

A limited number of portraits of Bharat's President, Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad, autographed by him on the occasion of Republic Day (Jan. 26) are available at the Congress House.

The portraits (3 ft. by 2 ft. in size) are ideally suited for schools, libraries and other public institutions.

Pakistanis For Urs At Delhi

The Government of India have given permission to a party of 100 pilgrims from Pakistan to participate in the forthcoming Urs. of Hazrat Nizam-Ud-Din Oulia at Delhi in the first week of February 1950.

The party will travel by lorries from Lahore crossing Wagah border in the early hours of February 1, 1950 and will reach Delhi the same evening. They will stay in Delhi from 2nd to 7th February, 1950 and return to Lahore on February 8 by the same route in lorries.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi is making arrangements for looking after their comforts and providing them with necessary facilities.

VISALA ANDHRA MAHASABHA

Standing Committee To Meet

VIJAYAWADA, Jan. 28, (PTI): The first meeting of the Visala Andhra Mahasabha Standing Committee will be held at Warangal in the Hyderabad State on the 12th and 13th February, Mr. A Kaleswara Rao, its President, announces.

The Visala Andhra Mahasabha was an organisation formed over two months ago here with the object of welding together all Telugu speaking areas in India into one homogenous unit.

Special invitations have been sent to Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, Swami Ramananda Thirth, former President of Hyderabad State Congress and Prof. N. G. Ranga President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to attend the meeting.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Magh Shud 11, 2006.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 10, 1369.
Parsi: Amardad 29, 1319.
Sunrise 7-14 a.m.
Sunset 6-30 p.m.
Hightide 06-36, 22-18.
Lowtide 02-42, 14-28.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH:

AYMASTER—TEHMINA, wife of Lt.-Col. Behramji Barjorji Paymaster, I.M.S. (Retrd.) daughter of Late Dinshaji Bomanji Vakil of Bhavnagar, mother of Perin Kaikhushru Vakharia and Barjor Behramji Paymaster, I.C.S., died in England on 28th January 1950. Uthamna ceremony (Monday) afternoon at Watchagandhy Agiary, Hughes Road, Bombay.

Today's Engagements

FIRST QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING: Of All India Leather Goods Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association at Bristol Grill, Sir P. M. Mehta Road, 3 p.m.

GENERAL MEETING: Of Greater Bombay Compounders' Union at Dabholkar Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, 2-30 p.m.

FELICITATIONS: To Dr. Panjiwandas M. Mehta, Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar at 3-15 p.m. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ: Public meeting at Kahad Wadi. Scholars will speak on "Arya Samaj message".

PANCHAMAHALS SEVA SAMAJ: General meeting at Blavatsky Lodge, 4 p.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Religious discourse on Srimad Bhagwatam at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Gujerati by Sri Nirmal Devi at 4-30 p.m. at Vasodew Bhavan, 2. Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.

I. M. CHAMBER: Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, will inaugurate the 42nd annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at 11-30 a.m. on January 31.

F. D. I's LATEST RELEASE

Racing against time the Newsreel section of the Film Division released on Thursday, within 48 hours, a special reel covering the highlights of the last session of the Constituent Assembly, including the election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the President of the Republic of India.

Hajj Sailings

The pilgrim ship 'Jehangir' which sailed from Jedda on January 4, 1950, reached Bombay on January 21, 1950 with 92 pilgrims

EFFECTIVE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. announce that the last date for enrolling Effective members is Jan. 31, 1950. No more extension will be allowed.

Late Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. E. Moses, M.D., ex-Mayor of Bombay, today unveiled the oil portrait of late Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai a leading lawyer and a Municipal Corporator of Bombay of over 25 years' standing and a prominent social worker, at King George V Memorial Infirmary. Late Mr. Desai was the Honorary Secretary of King George V Memorial from its inception till his death on 1st October, 1949

Dr. Moses eulogised the services rendered by late Mr. Desai during his life-time to the citizens of Bombay as well as to the Infirmary and Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for Destitutes in building its foundation and managing it on very economic basis.

Art Gallery In Prince Of Wales Museum

SIR COWASJI'S ANNOUNCEMENT AT OPENING OF EXHIBITION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE opening of an art gallery for Bombay in the grounds of the Prince of Wales Museum was announced by Sir Cowasji Jehangir at the opening of the 59th Annual Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall this evening. Construction of the art gallery will commence within a month or two.

The custody of the gallery, according to Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the President of the Art Society, will rest with the trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum, but it will be managed by an independent committee on which not only Government but trustees of the Museum and the Bombay Art Society will be represented.

The Society's President expressed the hope that with the opening of the gallery Bombay would become the centre of art in India, if it did not already enjoy that position till now.

Rani Maharaj Singh awarded the medals and prizes to the winners under the various classification of oil paintings water colour productions, sculpture and pastel drawings.

The Society's Gold Medal and cash award went to Mr. S. B. Palsikar for his painting 'The Sinners', which was adjudged the best work in the exhibition.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Jan. 29.

Air News From Delhi

English—8 a.m., 1-30 p.m. 6. 9. Gujarati—8-45 a.m., 1 p.m. 7-15; Hindustani—8-15 a.m., 1-40 p.m., 6-10, 9-15; Kannada—7-45 a.m., 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam—7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m.; Marathi—8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil—7-15 a.m., 2 p.m., Telugu—7 a.m., 1-50 p.m. 7

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee, 7-40 today's programme, 7-45 Shardaben's party, garbigeet, 8-15 K. Udyavarkar, lalat, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 G. T. Tilak, todi, 12-15 p.m. R. Badhe's "Bandha Vimochan", M, 12-50 Shardaben's garbigeet, 1-10 S. Parsekar, violin, 1-40 Sunday special, 5-0 S. Parsekar, violin, 6-10 G. bhajan, 6-20 S. Mohite, marwa, 7-0 Garba dhun, 7-10 locals, 7-20 Amritlal, G. geet, 7-30 P. Swami, gottuvadyam, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 Prantiya vikas, H talk, 8-45 G.T. Tilak, bhoop, 9-15 Shardaben's party, garbigeet, 9-30 Radio trialer, 9-45 Radio orch. 10-0 Sunday special

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. V.K. Pradhan, violin. 8-45 B. Navdikar, light M. songs, 1-0 p.m. B. Navdokar, light M songs, 1-30 K. songs, 1-50 S. Mohite, gaudsarang, 5-30 For children, 6-0 Thumri, 6-20 For rural listeners, 8-15 K Bhajan, 9-0 K. Udyavarkar, M Abhang, 10-0 S. Parsekar, violin, 10-30 K. Udyavarkar, darbari Kannada.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Orchestra, 7-40 as in Ahmedabad, 8-15 As in Ahmedabad, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad 6-10 K. N. Ainapure, sitar, 6-20 G. Mistry, geets 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 As in Ahmedabad, 7-15 G. S. Joshi, Sanskrit cl. readings, 7-30 K. B. Ainapure, sitar, 7-45 A. Kapadia, geet 8-0 geet gunjan, 8-10 locals, 8-30 B. Bhatt, Bihag, 8-50 G. Mistry, bhajan, 9-30 B. Bhatt, gorakh Kalyan.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda, 7-40 M. Desai, Narsinh and Mira songs, 8-15 Geet kunj, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. V.S. Atre 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-20 Sundaram's geet, 6-30 Geet gurjari, 6-45 V. S. Atre, payliya jhankar, 7-0 geet hi geet, 7-15 G.S. Joshi Sanskrit cl. readings, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 As in Baroda. 8-10 Locals, 8-30 and 9-30 As in Baroda.

Spanish Consul Flies On Visit To Vice-Consulates

BOMBAY, Saturday

D. Juan Francisco Cualdion, Consul for Spain in Bombay, left the city today on an official visit of cice-consulates of Spain in India, Rangoon and Singapore under his jurisdiction.

He was seen off at the air port by D. Enrique Passier, Commercial Attache of the Spanish Consulate, Bombay, and Mr. Napoleon Fernandez, Assistant Chancellor of the Consulate.

GENEVA, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Trusteeship Council today adopted the agreement for Italy's ten-year administration of her former colony of Somaliland. Voting was 11 in favour, with Russia absent. The vote automatically gave Italy provisional authority over her former East Africa colony which Britain has administered since the war.

PROHIBITION BOARD

Representation To New Districts

With a view to ensuring representation to the newly formed districts on the Provincial Prohibition Board, the Vice-Chairmen of the Prohibition Committees of these districts have been nominated by the Government of Bombay on the Board. They are Mr G. K. Shukla (Sabarkantha), Mr. B. A. Dafterdar (Satara South), Mr. D. M. Bidkar (Dangs), Capt. S. A. M. Yavarhusseinkhan (Banaskantha), Mr. R. T. Bagade, (Baroda), Mr. V. M. Trivedi (Mehsana) and Mr. J. N. Mehta (Amreli).

The five Regional Honorary Prohibition Organisers, namely, Messrs H. J. H. Taleyarkhan (Bombay), A. T. Dandavate, and B. P. Badve (Maharashtra), V. T. Magadi (Karnatak) and Arjun Lala (Gujarat) the Commandant-General of Home Guards, Capt. M. J. B. Manekji, and the Director of Prohibition Home Guards, Bombay, Dr. V. R. Bhoosaratn, have also been nominated on the Board.

Mr. S. C. Bhatt, Vice-Chairman of the Broach District Prohibition Committee, replaces Dr. Alibhai D. Patel, M.L.A., on the Board.

Ginning Factory In Broach District

A loan of Rs. 100,000 is being given to the Broach District Co-operative Ginning and Pressing Society by the Government of Bombay in order to enable it to set up a ginning factory at Derol, in Broach taluka. The loan, which is at 3-1/2 per cent. rate of interest, is repayable in 15 equal annual instalments. That the Society should not declare a dividend at a rate exceeding 3 per cent. so long it has not repaid the loan in full is one of the conditions of the loan.

DECASUALISATION OF WORKERS

Conditions Relaxed

Any worker who has worked for a period of six months in any of the cotton textile mills in Bombay and who was retrenched either in 1947, 1948 or 1949, can now register his or her name for work under the Decasualisation Scheme, provided he or she is unemployed at present. The registration of such workers will be undertaken at the Labour Welfare Centre, DeLisle Road, Bombay, from Wednesday, February 1, 1950, during the usual office hours.

So far, more than 1,500 unemployed men and women desiring re-employment in the mills have registered their names under the scheme.

Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home

Mass drill and grand rally of boys and girls formed the highlight of the Republic Day celebrations by the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for Children, Matunga In the morning the National Flag was saluted to the accompaniment of the national song. The importance of the historic day was explained to the children in easy language by the speakers. The day ended with a variety programme by the children in the evening which was enjoyed by all, including the invited guests".

Geeta Roy's Recital

A rare treat of music will be offered by Geeta Roy, when this talented singer will make her first public appearance in a song recital at the Sunderbai Hall on Sunday, Feb. 5.

Miss Roy who is one of the most popular playback singers of the Indian Screen, she having dubbed for such famous actresses like Kamini Kaushal, Munawar Sultana, Ranjana, Mumtaz Shanti and many others, has chosen a varied and interesting

GEETA ROY

programme for the evening which will include bhajans and Hindi and Gujarati geets.

Possessor of an exceptionally melodious voice, Miss Roy has also made countless gramaphone records, and her recital, therefore, gives an opportunity to all those who hitherto have been captivated and thrilled by her voice, to hear her personally.

Tickets for the performance are available at Chetna, Rampart Row, Fort, Alfa Sport, next to Metro Cinema and at Elphinston Hotel, Dadar.

DISTURBANCE OVER BALUCHISTAN

All-India Weather

POONA, Jan. 28. (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, Jan. 28, 1950:—

An active western disturbance lies this morning over south Baluchistan and the adjoining areas. It is likely to move northeastwards.

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in upper Assam and occurred at a few stations in lower Assam, the West United Provinces and the east Central provinces.

Night temperatures have been above normal practically over the whole country and markedly so in Rajasthan, the East Punjab and Bihar.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: There will be local thundershowers in Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal and a few thundershowers in Bihar, the East Punjab and north Rajasthan.

Night temperatures will fall in the east United Provinces and Vindhya Pradesh.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from December 1, 1949, and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 I. S. T. on January 28, 1950:

Ahmedabad 86 61 0 0 minus 0.1 Ahmednagar 88 59 0 0 minus 0.5 Allahabad 63 54 0 1.0 minus 0.1 BOMBAY 82 67 0 0 minus 0.2 Calcutta 84 63 0 0 minus 0.5 Delhi 73 52 0 0.5 minus 0.8 Hyderabad (Dn.) 88 58 0 0 minus 0.6 Lucknow 63 54 0 2.1 plus 1.1 Madras 85 67 0 0.5 minus 6.3 Mahabaleshwar 80 60 0 0 minus 0.4 Mysore 84 62 0 0 minus 0.5 Nagpur 86 62 0 0 minus 0.8 Patna 74 56 0 0.3 minus 0.4 Poona 89 55 0 0 minus 0.2 Sholapur 91 64 0 0 minus 0.6 Simla 47 35 0 5.4 plus 1.8 Surat 91 59 0 0 minus 0.2.

Special Wholesale Cloth Licences

The licences issued to special wholesale distributors have been shown as valid up to January 31, 1950, only. A notification is being issued by the Government of Bombay which will automatically extend the period of validity of these licences up to July 31 next.

MADRAS FARE DISASTROUSLY

Ranji Trophy Cricket

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

In the South Zone Final of the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy Madras were all out in their second innings for a rather poor total of 124 runs mainly due to the splendid bowling of Durgapershad who captured six wickets for 56 runs. Hyderabad needing 264 runs for a win have scored 54 runs for the loss of three wickets in their second innings.

Madras lost the initiative when four of their second innings wickets fell before lunch for 74 runs.

Madras who had a first innings lead of 139 runs, lost their opening wicket without any addition to their overnight score of six runs. Chakravarthy was clean bowled with the last ball of the first over from Durgapershad who opened the attack this morning (6-1-2).

Durgapershad struck another blow for Hyderabad when he got Swaminathan leg before for when Madras was 13.

At 26 Madras suffered their third reverse, Prakash being caught in the slips by Nazir Ali Khan off Bharat Chand for (12).

K. S. Kannan left at 44 when he snicked one from Durgapershad into the hands of the wicket keeper Nizam Yar Khan. He made 13.

At lunch Madras had made 74 runs for the loss of 4 wickets with Alva batting 14 and Mardi batting 15.

Matters took a serious turn for Madras after lunch for, the whole side were out for 124 runs half an hour before tea.

Bobjee did not bat as he was hurt in the eye yesterday.

Durgapershad who was mainly responsible for routing Madras, captured six wickets for 56 runs. Bhoopathy also bowled splendidly and took two wickets at a cost of 6 runs in 10 overs, six of which were maidens. Bharatchand bowled equally well to keep down the scoring rate. He got one wicket for 32 runs in 27 overs, 16 of which were maidens.

Hyderabad who required 264 runs to win, commenced their second innings through Nizam Yar Khan and Quereshi after tea which was taken at the end of the Madras innings.

The first wicket fell at 15 when Nizam Yar Khan was run out for 7.

Quereshi and Hussain carried the total to 37 before Kannan shattered Hussain's wicket for 9.

Three runs after Hyderabad lost their third wicket when Rangachari clean bowled Durgapershad for 1.

Quereshi and Nazir Ali Khan played out time with the score 54 for 3 at the drawing of stumps.

The following were the scores:—

MADRAS (First Innings) 264

HYDERABAD (First Innings) 125

MADRAS (Second Innings):—Swaminathan lbw Durgapershad 4, Chakravarthy b Durgapershad 2, Kannan c Nizam Yar Khan b Durgapershad 13, Prakash c Nazir Ali Khan b Bharatchand 12, Alva c Nizam Yar Khan b Bhoopathy 22, Mardi c Nizam Yar Khan b Durgapershad 27, Gopalan c Nizam ar Khan b Durgapershad 0, Rangachari c Hussain b Durgapershad 2, Ganesan b Durgapershad 3, Sarangapani not out 22, Bobjee did not bat. Extras 17, Total 124.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Bharatchand 27/16/32/1, Durgapershad 34.5/13/56/6, Bhoopathy 10/6/6/2, Nazir Ali Khan 3/0/13/0. z

HYDERABAD (Second Innings):—Nizam Yar Khan run out 7, Quereshi not out 28, Hussain b K. S. Kannan 9, Durgapershad b Rangachari 1, Nazir Ali Khan not out 8, Extras 1 Total (for three wickets) 54.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD CRICKET

PERTH, Jan. 28 (PTI-Reuter): South Australia made 203 runs for seven first innings wickets in reply to Western Australia's 277 by the close of the second day's play in the Sheffield Shield here. Ron Hamence was top scorer with 77 not out.

South Australia batted drably and at lunch had lost four wickets for 35 runs. Hamence, the captain, tried to hold the side together with a stand lasting just under four hours, which yielded a slow 77. Peter Dunn, West Australian fast bowler, toppled three wickets with four successive balls.

SYDNEY, Jan. 28 (PTI-Reuter): New South Wales, Sheffield Shield Holders, gained a first innings lead over Victoria on the second day of their shield match here, and then lost four second innings wicket for 89.

New South Wales lost their two remaining first innings wickets for the addition of 15 runs and were all out for 312.

Thanks mainly to some splendid left-arm fast-medium bowling by Alan Davidson, New South Wales dismissed Victoria for 123.

MAGNIFICENT FORM SHOWN BY CERNIK

Vasant Outclasses Spychala In Semi-final

KEEN MIXED DOUBLES MATCHES IN W. I. TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE ex-Czechoslovakian Davis Cup player, and second only to the great Jaroslav Drobny in hid country of birth—Cernik displayed a brilliant form this evening when he completely outclassed Mahindra Singh in the semi-final of the Western India Tennis Championships. He now meets the holder of the title G. Vasant in the final, the latter having beaten C. Spychala of Poland rather easily in the other semi-final.

Cernik, whose strength lies in his unerring net play and service gave absolutely no chance to the conqueror of Oakley, and following up his service right upto the net, he made mincemeat of his opponent, and after losing the first two games in the first set, he levelled at two/all. Mahindra Singh took the fifth game to lead three/two. This was as far as the latter went, for Cernik in a masterly display of real top-class tennis swept him off the court and won sixteen games off the reel. Volleying with supreme confidence, Cernik never allowed Mahindra Singh any rest, attacking both his flanks with strokes executed practically from "no man's" land. Cernik's half-volleys and net play were a treat to watch. He was undoubtedly the most outstanding among the visitors seen on the Bombay Gymkhana courts this season.

It will be remembered that Cernik had in the last Wimbledon Championships extended the winner Ted Schroeder of U.S.A. in the quarterfinal round in all the three sets, before going down to him in one of the closest although uninteresting matches on the "Mecca" of tennis at Wimbledon.

Contrary to the display given by Cernik, C. Spychala played very erratic tennis against the holder of the singles title G. Vasant in the other semi-final round. Vasant who looks to be very much improved since last year won ten games in a row right from the start, and it was then only that Spychala got his first game. Making far too many mistakes, Spychala gave no fight to the wellknown Indian player, scoring in all three games in the three sets played before decision was arrived at.

Vasant now meets Cernik, and an interesting final can be looked forward to.

Two evenly matched women's doubles combinations fought out a gruelling in the semi-final, and resulted in a deserving victory for Mrs. Leela Dayal and her partner Miss Khanna. They beat Miss Woodbridge and Miss Merchant 7-5, and 6-4 in the two sets played.

The keenest matches of the evening's programme were however those played in the quarter-finals of the mixed doubles. Miss Merchant and Oakley were concerned in a marathon match against Miss Khanna and Kantawalla, which they won just before the close in three very exciting sets.

The other mixed doubles match remained unfinished for want of time. Miss Woodbridge losing the first set at 5-7, won the next after hectic struggle, and in the final set the teams were five all when they stopped play due to failing light.

A feature of the match was the exceptionally brilliant display of Miss Gem Hoahing, who at the net was most destructive. Her volleys and backhand drives were an object lesson for most of our women players.

Spychala played in patches, and but for his poor support in the initial stages of the game, he and his partner would have entered the penultimate round with the greatest of ease.

The following were the results:

Men's Singles

SEMI-FINALS: G. Vasant (holder) beat C. Spychala (Poland), 6-0, 6-1, 6-2; V. Cernik beat Mahindra Singh, 6-3, 6-0, 6-0.

Women's Doubles

SEMI-FINAL: Mrs. Leela Dayal and Miss Khanna beat Miss Laura Woodbridge and Miss Laxmi Merchant, 7-5, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles

QUARTER-FINALS: Miss Laxmi Merchant and G. D. Oakley beat Miss Khanna and J. M. Kantawalla, 6-4, 9-11, 7-5; Miss Gem Hoahing and C. Spychala vs. Miss Laura Woodbridge and G. Vasant, 5-7, 7-5, 5-5 (unfinished). Mrs. Khanum Singh and J. M. Mehta w.o. Miss Kornfeld and Weiss.

Western India Plate

R. N. Bhagwat beat G. N. Powar, 6-3, 6-3; U. S. Bangera beat K. V. Rai, 6-2, 6-3.

Fixtures for Sunday

COURT NO. 2: 3-15 p.m. J. M. Mehta and G. Vasant vs G. D. Oakley and Mahindra Singh (Men's Doubles semi-final. Best of five sets); 4-00 p.m. Miss L. Woodbridge vs Miss Gem Hoahing (Women's Singles semi-final); 4-30 p.m. Mrs. Khanum Singh and J. M. Mehta vs Miss Laxmi Merchant and G. D. Oakley (Mixed Doubles semi-final).

COURT NO. 3: 3-45 p.m. V. Cernik and C. Spychala vs J. M. Kantawalla and C. L. Savara (Men's Doubles semi-final. Best of five sets).

COURT NO. 4: 3-45 p.m. Mrs. Leela Dayal vs Miss Laxmi Merchant (Women's Singles semi-final).

ON FIRST AVAILABLE COURT: Mrs. Kania and Mrs. Madhok vs Mrs. Dayal and Miss Khanna; Mrs. Singh and Mrs. Stewart vs Miss Ingram and Miss Gem Hoahing.

DAVIS CUP CHALLENGERS

Australia To Meet The United States Again

NEW YORK, January 28, (PTI-Reuter): The United States Lawn Tennis Association today announced the receipt of a challenge for the Davis Cup from Australia, the nation that has reached the final round in the last three years.

Australia again elected to compete in the North American Zone. The other challengers in that zone, to date, are Cuba and Canada.

The entry list remain open till January 31.

Twenty nations have elected to compete in the European Zone. They are Austria, Belgium, Britain, Egypt, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Israil, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

All competed last year except Finland, Peru, Pakistan and Poland.

The following nations which were among those that challenged last year, have not as yet field entries for the 1950 competition:

European zone—Argentina, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, South Africa, Turkey.

North American zone—Mexico.

GOA AND BOMBAY SCORE EASY VICTORIES

Festival Hockey Tournament At The Cooperage

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Goa XI scored a convincing victory over Combined Services in a fast and furious replayed game which they won by four goals to one this evening in the Festival Tournament at the Cooperage. Later in the evening Bombay XI scored an easy win over Combined Colleges by five goals to nil in a dull encounter.

What would have been a clean and exciting match was ruined by the atrocious umpiring of P. A. Fernandes and C. X. Godinho. The former had only yesterday spoilt a game but inspite of it he supervised the game again today and thought that he was doing the players services by his control of the game. He was unable to do a thing right throughout the game and it is hard to understand why he persists in umpiring. As for Umpire Godinho he was never able to see some of the most glaring infringements time after time which were so numerous that one lost count of the number of occasions on which he tripped badly.

The Goans took an early lead when Lenny D'Souza netted after a scrimmage in the services goalmouth after their goalkeeper Geja Singh had stopped a hard drive from Joe D'Mello. A. Braganza should have added another a few minutes later with Geja Singh out of his charge but he shot over the crossbar.

The Services now took over the running of the game and tested the Goan custodian Leo Pinto on three occasions but found him safe. He brought off three smart saves. The Services continued exerting pressure and the Goan defence were kept busy preventing them from scoring. In these moments when his side was in difficulties Walter D'Souza was conspicuous for his brilliant anticipation and fearless tackling and on two occasions he came to the rescue of his side when a goal seemed certain. He robbed his opponents of the ball in the nick of time. The Services secured the equaliser from a penalty corner when Pindi Das scooped the ball high over the heads of the Goan defenders. The Goan players appealed against this goal but the umpire was firm in his decision.

The teams were even at the interval with a goal registered against each. After the restart the Services continued to do all the attacking and might have scored again if umpire Godinho had not penalised Idris for kicks after the ball had entered the goal. The Goans took the lead once again when Lenny D'Souza beat Geja Singh after he had accepted a pass from Joe D'Mello. Soon after this the Goans were awarded a penalty bully in their favour when Geja Singh, worth obstructed Lenny D'Souza from Pyare Lall, Atma Singh and Duckscoring. George Pereira was entrusted with the bully against Geja Singh and although the bully was incomplete they bullied twice the Umpire blew his whistle to bully again but when he saw the ball strike Geja Singh's boot when he slipped he blew his whistle for a goal. A little later Umpire Fernandes committed another serious blunder when he blew his whistle for a foul against the goalkeeper when he stopped a hot shot from Joe D'Mello with his stick but he then reversed his decision and ordered an ordinary bully five yards from the goal post and Idris got the better of A. Braganza by bullying only twice and safely cleared the ball.

Joe D'Mello added the fourth goal when he outstripped Geja Singh who had rushed out to tackle him at the top of the circle and pushed the ball past him towards the goal and followed it up to prevent, Atma Singh from stopping it on the goal line.

Bombay XI Win

Bombay XI beat Combined Colleges in their replayed match by five goals to nil. The Bombay side were too good for the Collegians and after trying hard in the opening stages to score Ivor Abraham tapped a fine centre from L. Fernandes into goal. Woodcock scored the second goal with a grand shot from top of circle when Reg Rodrigues centred. Ivor Abraham put in his sides third goal just before the breather off a rebound from the goalie's pads.

After the interval Ivor Abraham added a fourth goal from a long corner hit by Poonawalla Reg Rodrigues completed the Bombay XI's tally when he converted a penalty corner hit.

Third Division Hockey

Earlier in the evening a Third Division League match was played and resulted in a resounding victory for Indian Naval Civilian S.C. by five goals to nothing over Thomas Cook S.C.

Shekar scored twice, B. Noronha once and L. D'Souza and Rangel also one each.

HOLKAR SCORE 370 FOR 2 WKTS.

Centuries By Mushtaq Ali And C. T. Sarwate

INDORE, January 28. (PTI).

With 47 runs behind West Bengal in the first innings the Holkar Cricket Association made a remarkable recovery in their second knock in the East Zone semi-finar in the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy and when stumps were drawn on the second day, Holkar had made 370 for the loss of only two wickets, those of their opening batsmen, Nivsarkar and Kunzru.

Holkar, who had five runs on board and all their second innings intact followed the right policy of forcing the pace and the overnight not outs, Nivsarkar and Kunzru added twelve runs to the total in the first five minutes of play before the former was caught by Chatterjee off Chowdhury.

The Holkar skipper Mushtaq Ali joined Kunzru who was dropped by Das Gupta at first slip of Girdhari when he had scored only 22. Mushtaq Ali was also given a "life", the wicket keeper failing to hold a low snick off Banerjee. Shortly after Kunzru was given a second "life" when he edged Girdhari to Sen, who, however, put the ball on the the floor.

Mushtaq Ali so edged Bannerjee before he reached his 50 but the ball went wide of Sen who also failed to stump Kunzru at 121, left arm slow Dutt being the bowler to suffer.

Kunzru, however, was dismissed shortly after lunch but Mushtaq Ali and Sarwate coming together for the third wicket proceeded to take the sting out of West Bengal bowling.

The new ball taken at 224 failed to check the run-a-minute rate. When stumps were drawn for the day at 370 for two Mushtaq Ali was batting with 190 and Sarwate was unbeaten with 105.

The following were the scores:—

HOLKAR (First Innings) 94.

WEST BENGAL (First Innings) 141.

HOLKAR (second innings): R. Nivsarkar c Chatterjee b Chowdhury 11 G. Kunzru lbw Girdhari 53 S. Mushtaq Ali batting 190 C. T. Sarwate batting 105 Extras 11 Total (for two wickets) 370.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/17 and 2/124.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: S. Banerjee 17/2/88/0 S. Mustafi 1/0/4/0 N. Chowdhury 25/3/106/1 N. Girdhari 35/1/99/1 P. B. Dutt 11/0/44/0 N. Chatterjee 4/1/18/0.

WEEK-END CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following were the results of friendly cricket matches played today:

Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. 68 (T. F. Desai not out 35, Vyas 6 for 23) beat Sentinel Assurance Co 67 (Salyan 26, T. F. Desai 5 for 10. I. S. Suvarna 4 for 44).

Standard Vacuum Oil Co. 183 for 3 decl. (P. M. Temkar not out 90, B. A. Vaz not out 40) beat Bombay Gymkhana "B" 76 (C. D. Smith 23, M R. Mistry 5 for 34).

Standard General Co. 58 (S. D. Jhaveri not out 18, Dubash 4 for 12, 5 for 6) lost to Gresham Trading Co. 108 for 7 .Tantra retired 60, Jhaveri 3 for 31).

FOURTH SPEEDWAY TEST

Australia Beat England

SYDNEY, Jan. 28, (PTI-Reuter): Australia beat England by 68 points to 40 in the fourth speedway test here today and thus won the series.

It was Australia's fourth straight win in the best-of-seven tests.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage:

4-00 p.m. Dolphin S C vs Avery Club (III Division).

5-15 p.m. Combined Railways vs Bombay XI (Festival Tournament).

CRICKET

Brabourne Stadium:

10-15 a.m. Commonwealth XI vs C. C. I.

TENNIS

Bombay Gymkhana:

3-15 p.m. Western India Championships.

C.C.I. LOSE LAST FIVE WKTS. FOR ONLY FOUR RUNS

Deadly Bowling By Pope And Freer Before Lunch

TOURISTS HIT UP 293 FOR 2 ON SECOND DAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SCORING at the rate of 80 runs a an hour the Commonwealth cricket team compiled 293 runs for the loss of only two wickets in reply to Cricket Club of India's 295, on the second day of their three-day cricket fixture at the Brabourne Stadium here today. Thus the visitors with eight wickets in hand were only two runs behind the home team's total.

The C.C.I. Eleven who had made 259 for three yesterday, appeared set for a big score at one stage this morning, but their last five wickets fell in rapid succession in nineteen balls for only four runs. This collapse was caused by Fred Freer and George Pope who going on to bowl when the home team had made 291 for five, captured two wickets for no run and three wickets for four runs respectively. While Freer took one wicket in each of his two overs today, Pope took three wickets in only seven balls.

Uday Merchant, who was unbeaten with 63 yesterday, appeared well set for his century today, but when Pope appeared in the attack, he tamely snicked one of his deliveries into the hands of Freer at second slip. In his stolid 213—minute knock he hit eight fours.

Norman Oldfield and Winston Place, who opened the Commonwealth innings forty minutes before lunch, played with unusual restraint, scoring 23 runs between them before Place was declared leg before to Leftarm slo M. A. Latif's last ball before lunch.

But in the remaining three hours of play the Commonwealth team rattled up as many as 270 runs for the loss of only one more wicket, that of Norman Oldfield, who went in for big hits after reaching a sparkling century.

With brilliant strokes all round the wicket, Oldfield and Holt added 173 runs in 110 minutes for the second wicket. Both the batsmen completely collared the home team's limited attack and delighted the small crowd, mostly students, with spectacular strokes all round the wicket. In his 108 made in 150 minutes Oldfield hit 14 fours.

In the first over after tea, Holt retired hurt when a ball from Mankad, which he had tried to turn hit his right leg. He then had made 80 runs in 125 minutes including six fours. Alley then took over the role of chief rungetter making 65 runs in 70 minutes including a six and nine fours. He and Ray Smith added 83 runs in the last 55 minutes without being separated.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA (1st Innings).

Vinoo Mankad b Fitzmauritce	7
K. C. Ibrahim lbw Freer	128
N. H. Colah c Livingston b Fitzmauritce	27
U. M. Merchant c Freer b Pope	80
K. Bose c Livingston b Lambert	33
M. K. Mantri, lbw Fitzmauritce	3
V. N. Raiji hit wicket b Freer	3
M. M. Amersey c Dawkes b Freer	0
K. K. Sanjana lbw Pope	0
A. Abraham b Pope	4
M. A. Latif not out	0
Extras (1-byes 1, byes 5, on balls 1, wide 3)	10
Total	295

Fall of Wickets: 1/16; 2/120; 3/273; 4/277; 5/284; 6/291; 7/291; 8/291; 9/295; 10/295.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: H. Lambert 22—2—81—1; D. Fitzmauritce 30—10—57—3; G. Pope 19.1—5—33—3; Ray Smith 22—4—60—0; F. Freer 11—3—31—2; B. Alley 6—0—23—0.

COMMONWEALTH TEAM (1st Innings).

N. Oldfield b Mankad	108
W. Place lbw Latif	9
J. K. Holt retired hurt	80
W. Alley batting	65
Ray Smith batting	26
Extras (byes 4; 1-byes 1)	5
Total (for 2 wkts.)	293

Fall of Wickets: 1/23; 2/196.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: K. K. Sanjana 13—3—42—0; V. N. Raiji 15—4—35—0; M. A. Latif 18—0—66—1; Vinoo Mankad 16—3—79—1; A. Abraham 14—0—66—0.

HARVEY MILLS TO GO SLOW

Sequel To Shortage Of Cotton

MADURA, Jan. 28 (PTI): The management of the Harvey Group of Cotton Spinning Mills at Madura, Ambasamudram and Tuticorin announced today that they are reducing production from Monday, the 6th February, by 25 per cent owing to shortage of raw cotton. No retrenchment will be effected but the mills will run for four and a half days and nights per week from February 6 and wages and dearness allowance will be paid at three-fourths of the usual rates in all occupations.

The Harveys employ about 23,000 workers.

ALLAHABAD TO MEET CALCUTTA IN FINAL

Inter-'Varsity Lawn Tennis Championships

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28, (PTI): Allahabad qualified to meet Calcutta in the Final of the North Zone Inter-Varsity Lawn Tennis Championships defeating Patna in the deciding singles match on the South Club Lawns here this evening. Patna yesterday lost in two singles events but won the doubles The score was 3—1.

The final will be played tomorrow.

Anand Kumar, the Allahabad skipper, stole the honours of leading his team into the finals beating Shivnath Sinha, the Patna captain, in straight sets at 6—2, 6—1.

Games went against service for the first four games then Kumar held his own service and won the next three to win the first set.

Kumar won the first three games of the second set, conceded the next then won three in a row for set and match.

Sinha's main weakness lay in playing a baseline game while his opponent mixed his game well often rushing to the net to volley beautifully. The Patna student made errors and effected weak returns.

JAP P. O. W.s IN SOVIET CAMPS

Tokyo Army Captains Serious Allegations

TOKYO, Jan. 28, (PTI-Reuter): A Japanese Army captain repatriated from Russia last Sunday has disclosed the names of 150 Japanese said to have died in Russian prison camps. He carried the names on scraps of paper hidden in his uniform epaulettes and buttons for four years. The captain told Japanese Government interrogation officials that men at his camp died daily from malnutrition and pneumonia and others were executed by a firing squad. He secretly listed their names. The captain claimed the Russians had no idea of the number of Japanese prisoners dying in prison camps during the early part of the internment.

The United States and Australia recently charged Russia with responsibility for the fate of 370,000 Japanese prisoners who had not been repatriated.

FOR DR. HARDIKAR'S 61st BIRTHDAY

BOMBAY, January 28, An all-India committee has been formed to celebrate on May 7, the 61st birthday of Dr N. S. Hardikar, founder of the 27-year old Hindustani Seva Dal.

The committee which consists of thirty members, includes Mr. R. R. Diwakar, India's Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Hare Krishna Mehtab, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava and Mr. Yusuf Meherally.

The committee proposes to hold the main function in Bombay and is making arrangements to form local committees in different parts of the country for celebrations to be held there.

Besides presenting a purse to Dr. Hardikar, the committee proposes to give him a jubilee volume.

CAIRO, January 28, (PTI-Reuter): Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Nahas Pasha said after a visit from British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin today "it was a friendly visit to be followed by more friendly visits."

Mr. Bevin, whose visit to Cairo is making headline news in the Egyptian press, had a busy round of engagements here today, and was lunching with the Duke of Edinburgh as the guest of King Farouk.

FRENCH GOVT. WALKS OUT OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Protest Against Madame Thorez's Attack On Army In Indo-China

PARIS, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter)—The French Government walked out of the National Assembly in protest today when the wife of Communist leader Maurice Thorez accused the French army in Indo-China of atrocities against civilians.

In a violent two-hour speech, punctuated by right-wing cries of "shame, traitor's wife", Madame Thorez said that French army in Indo-China had "burned villages as the Nazis burned Oradoursur-Glane".

Communist deputies countered right-wing interruptions.

M. Edouard Herriot, the Chamber President (speaker) finally interrupted with the words "Madame, I would never have believed a woman capable of so much hatred".

Madame Thorez's onslaught came after several hours debate on ratification of the agreement by which the Indo-Chinese states of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia became independent states within the French union (or French empire as it used to be known.)

Debate Resumed

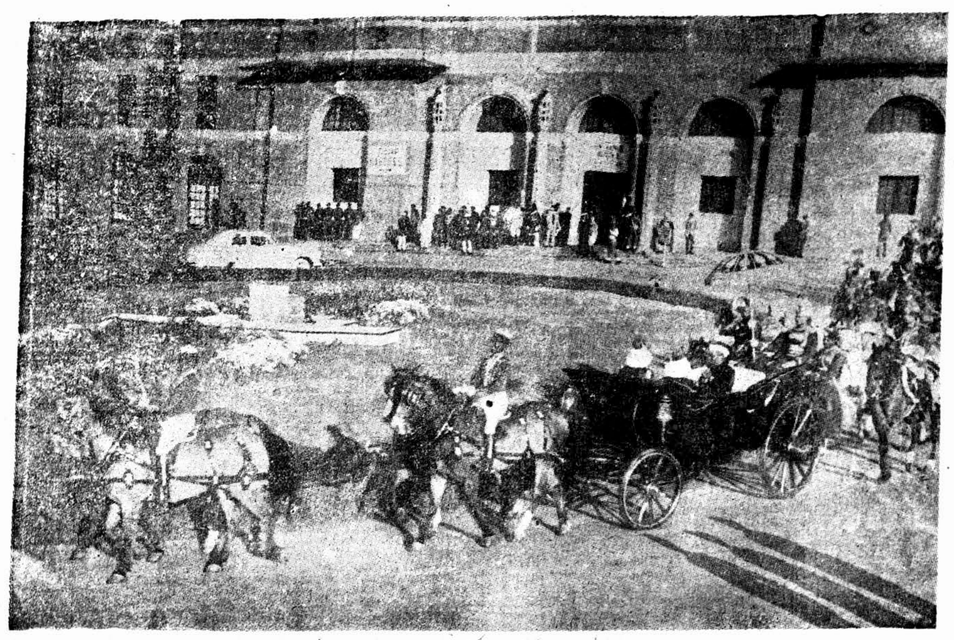
PARIS, Jan. 28. (PTI-Reuter): The French National Assembly today resumed its debate on the Bill to ratify French agreements with the new state of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Right-wing Pierre Montel, who is President of the National Defence Commission, said of the war in Indo-China, "I ask the Government to keep a watch on France's public order and freedom".

(The French Cabinet believes that the Cominform recently told the French Communist Party to increase agitation in the docks, on the railways and in arms factories to delay or prevent supplies being shipped to the French Army in Indo-China).

M. Lamine Gueye, Social Coloured Deputy representing Senegal, said that though the agreements were not perfect the Socialists would accept them. "We would, however, prefer formulae like the ones uniting States of Indonesia", he said.

MACARTHUR SCENTS 'RED' MENACE TO INDIA

PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION



A view of the Presidential procession on Thursday. Dr. Rajendra Prasad is seen acknowledging greetings, sitting in the State coach.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

President Dr. Rajendra Prasad making a brief speech at the Dur bar Hall after he was sworn in.

India Salutes Pandit Nehru

THAI COUP FOILED

Exiled Deputy Army C.-in-C. Leaves For Hong Kong

BANGKOK (Thailand), Jan. 28 (PTI-Reuter).

MARSHAL PIBUL SONGKRAM, Premier of Thailand, has ordered the exile of his Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Kach Songkram, after the discovery of a plot to overthrow the Government, it was learned from usually reliable sources here today.

Lt.-Gen. Songkram was expected to leave by air for Hong Kong today escorted by the police.

It was reliably reported today that Thailand's ruling military clique gave

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WORLD-WIDE TRIBUTES TO HIS ACHIEVEMENTS

"His Biography Is The History Of The Nation"

NEW DELHI Jan. 28 (PTI & UPI)

PRIME Minister, Pandit Nehru, today called upon the people not to lose themselves in "petty squabbles" but cultivate a spirit of "toleration and humanity" as enjoined by the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi.

Speaking at a ceremony arranged here to present to him Hindi and English versions of a 1,000 page volume commemorating his Diamond Jubilee, Pandit Nehru said:

"Our master taught us to keep on to the right path and fight evil with good. We should not be afraid of anything so long as we follow the truth. If we are in the wrong, the dangers will increase whatever the safeguards we might adopt."

The commemoration volume has been brought out by the "Nehru-Abhinandan-Granth" committee consisting among others of Mr. Purushottam Das Tandon, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Seth Govind Das.

The ceremony was attended among others by Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, members of the diplomatic corps, ministers of the central and provincial cabinets and a large number of contributors to the volume.

Pandit Nehru deprecated what he described as "coarsening in the spirit of man", and the tendency among certain people to talk about big things without any awareness or any sensitiveness of what they were talking about.

He urged the people to revive and cultivate the inner spirit with which, he said, all else would come.

"Our leader, Mahatma Gandhi", he said, "was a magnificent exhibition of this spirit, and because of him, we functioned; and small men as we were we could accomplish big things."

This lack of sensitiveness, Panditji

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Jessup Meets Bao Dai

U. S. AMBASSADOR'S TALKS AT HANOI

SAIGON, Jan. 28 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Philip Jessup, United States Ambassador at large, arrived here today from Hanoi, northern Indo-China, where yesterday he met Bao Dai, head of the Vietnam State.

He is due to leave Saigon for Batavia tomorrow.

During his conversations in Saigon Dr. Jessup handed Bao Dai a message from the United States Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson. Dr. Jessup declined to comment on a Tonking newspaper report that in Hanoi he had met M. Giam, Foreign Minister in the Government for Dr Ho Chi Minh, Vietminh Nationalist insurgent leader.

HANOI TALKS

Though no official statement has been made, it was believed in usually well-informed circles that in the Hanoi talk conditions for recognition of Bao Dai's Government by the United States were discussed. Dr. Jessup, these sources said, asked Bao Dai the exact nature of the independence granted to Vietnam by France, and the extent of the Bao Dai Government's sovereignty in internal affairs. He also inquired about the situation on the Chinese frontier.

The sources said Dr. Jessup emphasised the urgency of restoring peace in Vietnam and asked Bao Dai what steps he proposed to take to that end and what means he has at his disposal.

TOLL OF K.M.T. PLANES

HONG KONG, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): More than 70 people died and 300 were injured when 14 Chinese Nationalist bombers raided Shanghai two days ago, Communist Peking Radio reported tonight. Bombs demolished 400 houses, the Radio added.

U.S. Foreign Relations

ACHESON PLAN TO CALL OFF 'COLD WAR'

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON JAN. 28

THE Foreign policy of the United States of America is in the melting pot, according to information reaching London.

Mr. Dean Acheson, U. S. Secretary of State, is reported to be inclined to call off the 'cold war' and would like to have an agreement under which both East and West would refrain from extending their respective spheres of influence. Countries wishing to keep neutral would thus be able to do so.

Hints of Mr. Acheson's intentions are believed to have been dropped by American diplomats in neutral countries.

DOUG PROTESTS

Meanwhile, Gen. Douglas MacArthur is reported to have protested against the decision to abandon Formosa. He argues, it is learnt, that if Formosa falls, Russia will control India in two years and America's position in Japan would be untenable.

WHEN TO SING 'JANA GANA MANA'

CALCUTTA, Jan 28 (UPI)

The playing of National Anthem "Jana Gana Mana" has been restricted by the Government of India, it is officially learnt.

The Government of India, in the course of a circular to all the State Governments, have pointed out that the National Anthem should be restricted as salute to the President, Governors and Rajpramukhs on all ceremonial occasions and "it shall be played on occasions of parades or other ceremonial functions whether the President, Governors or Rajpramukhs are present or not, on Independence Day on August 15, and the Republic Day on January 26".

The circular adds that it shall not be played "on any other occasion except where such special orders are issued by the Government of India".

MAHA VIR CHAKRA FOR KASHMIR HEROES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28 (PTI):

Brig. Mohammed Usman, who was killed while in command of a brigade in the Jammu and Kashmir Force, and Lt-Col. D. Ranjit Rai, who died fighting for the defence of Srinagar, have each been awarded, posthumously, the second highest gallantry decoration of "Maha Vir Chakra".

Goonda Raj In East Pakistan

No Suggestions From Pakistan

NEHRU REFUTES LIAQUAT'S STATEMENT

KARACHI, Jan. 28. (PTI-Reuter): The Indian Prime Minister has sent a telegram to the Pakistan Prime Minister denying receipt of suggestions made in the Pakistan Premier's statement in the Parliament on January 17, it is learnt in Karachi.

The Pakistan Prime Minister had stated that the basis of a joint 'no—war declaration' should be concrete proposals for the solution of all outstanding problems, such as the canal water dispute, evacuee property, Junagadh, Kashmir and State Bank assets.

It is stated both the Governments are still in correspondence and no definite information is available.

ANSARS PLAY HAVOC WITH NAMASUDRAS

Mass Arrests Of Minorities; Alleged Assault On M.L.A.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28 (UPI)

SRI Ashutosh Lahiry, chairman of the Hindu Mahasabha, Parliamentary Board, in a statement today says that "While Delhi and the whole of Bharat is engrossed in rejoicings over the Independence Day celebrations, a fresh tragedy is being enacted in a part of Eastern Pakistan where, in fact, something like a "miniature Noakhali" is being reproduced with all its attendant horrors.

The affected areas are twenty-two villages in Bagerhat, Mollarhat, Kachua, and Fakirhat thanas of the Khulna District, covering nearly one hundred square miles, and atleast fifty thousand persons. This is predominantly a "Beel" area intersected by canals and rivulets and inhabited mostly by namasudras".

"From the reports received from different sources, it has been satisfactorily established that the whole episode was carefully planned, and was carried out as a part of a deliberate conspiracy, to wipe out the Hindu population who have been always noted for their fighting spirit.

"Since a month before the origin of this campaign of murder, rape, forcible conversion, and destruction, the Hindu population, who were all agriculturists, and were in a fairly prosperous condition, was thoroughly disarmed.

OPPRESSION OF MINORITIES

"Thereafter, the Ansars, and the Pakistani police started going out at midnight in the villages and committing excesses on the Hindu population on the plea of hunting out Communists. The rich and influential persons were singled out for arrests as Communists, dragged out and mercilessly beaten. On one such occasion in the middle of December, the excesses committed evoked great resentment and resistance from the local population, and a clash ensured, in which one Pakistani policeman was killed, in the village of Kalshira. Immediately thereafter, an organised terrorism of the minority community started, and acts of brutalities were perpetrated on

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SIEGE OF BANDUNG

Westerling Gets Reds' Support

BANDUNG, Jan. 28, (PTI-Reuter).

BANDUNG, scene of the incursion last week-end by the "Army of the Heavenly Host" of former Dutch commando captain "Turco" Westerling, has now the air of a besieged city, its people uncertain whether the enemy is within or without.

Inside the Dutch forces wait alert in the unenviable position of a visitor caught in a family feud.

With the dissolution of the Pasundan Provincial Parliament yesterday the last vestige of civil administration has vanished and all power is now concentrated in the hands of the Indonesian Military Governor, Col. Sadittin, whose hilltop house has been transformed into an Indonesian Army fortress.

Militarily the Dutch are the strongest force in the Bandung area; politically they are powerless.

The city is ringed by Indonesian

(Continued on Page 18)

Non-Devaluation Upsets Pakistan Apple Cart

LONDON, Jan 28 (PTI-Reuter)

THE Karachi Correspondent of the London "Financial Times" said that with the approach of a new financial year, the Pakistan Ministries of Finance and Commerce were reported to be seriously considering results of their non-devaluation decision in the light of experience gained.

The Correspondent said: "The budget for 1950-51 is to be presented in the national assembly about the third week in March, a month later than usual.

This delay it is reported, is owing to difficulties created by the non-devaluation decision.

"With the suspension of trade with India, Pakistan's imports and exports have temporarily sunk considerably an unexpected situation, when the non-devaluation decision was made".

STERLING TALKS IN DELHI

British Delegation Arrives

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28 (PTI): The British Delegation to the Joint Consultative Committee on Indo-British sterling balance talks headed by M. Flett of the British Treasury arrived here Yesterday.

The Delegation will begin its talks with the Government of India on Monday.

Six Injured When Trains Collide

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28, (PTI): Six persons were slightly injured when the Down Assam Link Express and the Up Pakur Goods special were involved in a collision at 5-55 p.m. today at Bataspur on the Sahebganj loop of the East Indian Railway.

The public relations officer, Calcutta Railways, in an announcement said that of the injured, four persons were passengers of the Assam Link Express and the other two were the driver and the fireman of the engine of the train. They were rendered first aid at the site of the accident. The express train was worked back to Sainthia junction and diverted via Sainthaiondai section on its journey to Calcutta.

Bataspur is 114 miles from Calcutta.

U. S. Arms Move To Ports For Atlantic Pact Nations

WASHINGTON, January 28, (PTI-Reuter): One thousand million dollars worth of guns, tanks, arms and ammunition began moving to American ports today for shipment to Atlantic Pact nations.

The Pact quickened to life yesterday when President Truman approved a secret master defence plan and seven European nations signed agreements with the United States freeing the arms for their defence.

United States officials said the first shipments of arms—which will leave America for Europe as fast as they can be loaded in ships—would be on their way by March 1. They said detailed lists of weapons for each of the nations—Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Norway, and Denmark—had been drawn up but for security reasons they refused to disclose them. Italy will also get arms, but her agreement was contained in an exchange of notes not needing signature.

LION'S SHARE

Official sources in Paris said France would get the lion's share of aid under the programme—probably more than three hundred million dollars worth.

Britain expects to get first deliveries of the seventy 'B29' Superfortresses for the Royal Air Force in about two months.

Thai Coup Foiled

(Continued from Page 16)

Lt.-Gen. Kach Songkram choice of exile or death when police uncovered plot in which, they alleged, he planned to use one division of troops to overthrow the Government.

"GENERAL FOR HIRE"

Lt.-Gen. Kach, 56 was arrested last night in his private arsenal, where his thirty bodyguards surrendered without a fight.

Anti-Government factions had described him as "a General for hire", alleging that he was engaged in large-scale opium smuggling, illegal arms traffic and "military gangsterism."

He was known as the "pamphleteering general."

He circulated two sensational leaflets. One accused members of the Government Party of graft and of not honouring their promises and another said Communism was compatible with Buddhism, Thailand's national religion.

Security measures were taken in Bangkok last month after reports of unrest among the armed forces. Police and troops armed with rifles and machineguns threw road blocks across the main roads between Bangkok and keypoints. There were rumours of an imminent Communist 'coup d'etat' heightened by the Communist advance in neighbouring China.

Lt.-Gen. Kach Songkram, with square face, heavily-lidded eyes and short-cropped hair, was one of the top three in the politico-military junta formed after the elected Government was forced from power by a military coup in 1947.

KACH FOR HONG KONG

SINGAPORE, Jan. 28 (PTI-Reuter): An authoritative report received in Singapore disclosed that Gen. Kach Songkram left Bangkok by air today for Hong Kong.

Official messages from Bangkok confirmed that Thailand authorities had discovered a military 'coup d'-etat' in preparation."

PLANE DIVERTED

HONG KONG, Jan. 28 (PTI-Reuter) Lt.-Gen. Kach Songkram, Thailand Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief, who is said to have been exiled after discovery of military plot, has not yet arrived in Hong Kong, a high official source stated today. Singapore reports earlier claimed that he had left Bangkok for Hong Kong by plane. The source here indicated that Songkram's arrival was expected but declined further comment. A specially chartered Thailand Airways plane was due in Hong Kong from Bangkok today but was diverted to Haiphong, Indo-China by bad weather. It was not known whether Songkram was aboard this plane.

Seige Of Bandung

(Continued from Page 17)

Republican Army road-blocks and in the centre, posts bristle with automatic weapons.

Tension continued to mount as the public became aware that growing Darul Islam (Muslim movement) and Westerling concentrations in the mountains near the city had been reinforced by a well-amed group known as the "Bamboo Spears".

The group is reported to be commanded by Tan Malakka, a Communist who has often been reported dead, and who is believed by the Dutch Intelligence to be in uneasy alliance with Darul Islam, which seeks to set up an Islamic state independent of the Indonesian Republic

Malakka's men are known to have received considerable parachuted supplies of modern weapons recently.

HARASSING RAIDS

Small Westerling units last night made harassing raids on posts along the road to Djakarta.

Meanwhile the anxiously awaited terms on which members can be admitted to the Army of the new Indonesian Republic were published last night.

The Dutch Command today requested the United Nations Commission on Indonesia to send a civil observer to Bandung

RUSSIA WON'T STAND IN THE WAY

DJAKARTA, Jan. 28. (PTI-Reuter): Indonesian Information Officer Arnold Mononutu said here today that Indonesia's entry into the United Nations was "only a question of time now".

He said that there was no fear of the veto being used to block Indonesia's entry and added that the Dutch Government would sponsor his country's application

Russia's recognition of Indonesia as an "independent sovereign state" was conveyed to Indonesian Prime Minister Dr. Mohammed Hatta by Russia's Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, who also conveyed Russia's intention of establishing diplomatic relations, Mr. Mononutu said He stated that the Cabinet would discuss the relations with Communist China and the Soviet Union shortly.

INDIA SALUTES PANDIT NEHRU

(Continued from Page 16)

added, was rather widening, and without a proper understanding of this spirit, whatever they might accomplish in other fields, would be of no great avail.

Recalling to his mind a couplet which had been sent to him by a foreigner, Pandit Nehru said the couplet read in the form of a question:

"Are you not homesick of the prison bars through which at least daily you saw the stars?"

Pandit Nehru said that he was not homesick of prison bars. But he was homesick in another sense, when he thought of the spirit and feeling of humanity that was the guiding principle throughout their long struggle for independence.

The Prime Minister said that during the last few decades many things had happened. They had accomplished many things of which they could be proud, but nevertheless, there were many more things which still remained to be fulfilled.

He referred to the impressive ceremony which took place at the Irwin Stadium two days ago on the Republic Day, which, he said was perfect in every detail.

Yet on that occasion, he was reminded of certain other things, like the economic amelioration of the vast number of masses, which had yet to be brought about.

Referring to the presentation of the commemoration volume to him, Pandit Nehru said that he was always doubtful whether the articles which those volumes contained could be true portrayals. Many contributions must have dwelt upon the good aspects, but rarely one dwelt upon the bad aspects. Hey was not making any 'Granth' itself. But generally, the nature of the work was bound to be so. he observed.

EMBARASSING

This sort of commemoration, Pt. Nehru said, made living people wonder and feel more embarrassing than the dead. The other day, he said, they wanted to name a stadium after his name, Luckily, he had time to intervene and suggest that it should not be done. This kind of naming things and institutions after living persons made their position, rather embarrassing.

Appealing to the people to shed away narrowmindedness, Pandit Nehru said: "Mahatma Gandhi has taught us that if our minds and deeds are clean, they have a favourable effect even on the enemy, and ultimately we can win him over through our love."

NON-VIOLENCE SUPREME

There were certain people, Pandit Nehru continued, who were opposed to behaving well with the enemy and pleaded that the enemy or the wrong-doer must be combated and punished. In a way, such people were right, because so far as Governments were concerned, none of them could exist, if it did not crush the wrong doers and the enemies. But whatever be the extent to which men or Governments could follow this principle of winning over the enemy and the wrong-doer through love, his faith in its fundamental soundness was unshaken declared Pandit Nehru.

SALE PROCEEDS FOR CHARITY

Mr. Purushottam Das Tandon, Speaker of the U.P. Assembly, dwelt on the valuable contributions made by Pandit Nehru towards the advancement of India.

Seth Govind Das announced that about two lakhs of rupees were spent on preparing this Abhinandan Granth, most of which amount was donated for purpose by Shri Vishwanath More. The sale proceeds of the volumes, he said, would be given to such institutions as the Prime Minister might desire.

The portrait of Pandit Nehru in the frontispiece of the volume was painted by Mr. C. Nageswara Row, a Bombay artist, wih Tagore's "jana gana mana".

RAJEN BABU'S TRIBUTE

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, formerly a member of the editorial Committee of the "Nehru Abhinandan Granth", in a message of felicitations today on the occasion of the presentation of his sixtieth birthday commemoration volume said that' The history of the nation is the biography of Pandit Nehru and the biography of Pandit Nehru is the History of the Nation."

Dr. Prasad added: "For nearly 25 years, Jawaharlal Nehru's life has been so inseparably bound up with India's struggle for independence, and after the fulfilment of that struggle, with the Government of the country, that in the eyes of his countrymen as also of the world, the history of the nation is the biography of Nehru and the biography of Nehru is the history of the nation."

The message further said: "At the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in December 1929, the late Motilal Nehru had quoted a persian saying—what the father cannot do, the son accomplishes—and said so while handing over the presidentship of the Congress and the responsibilities of organising the impending Satyagraha movement, against British rulers to Pandit Nehru. The son accepted the charge and accomplished it.

TAGORE'S TRIBUTE

Earlier, an appreciation of Pandit Nehru by Rabindra Nath Tagore, stated to have been discovered among the private papers of the poet, was read out at the function. It was dated December, 1936.

Tagore says:

"India is fortunate in having in Jawaharlal a leader whose career is identified with the destiny of its hitherto unfortunate millions. He has offered them his own two priceless gifts a right to live bravely and a right to think inteligently. To a soldier whose banner is the banner of the exploited, to a patriot whose humanity and vision are not obstructed by the barriers of his land and its past, I pay my tribute of loving admiration, along with the rest of my countrymen.

Among the contributors to the Nehru Abhinandan Granth are eminent men belonging to over a dozen countries. They include De Valera, Upton Sinclair, Pethick Lawrence, the Aga Khan, Edgar Snow, Fenner Brockway, Tan Yun-Shan, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

The first part of the volume deals with different phases of Pandit Nehru's life beginning from early childhood upto 1949. The second part contains a number of articles on culture art, literature and science.

The volume carries nearly 200 photographs which have been obtained from various museums in India, Ceylon and other countries. It will be presented as a momento to all important libraries in India and the world.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

Previous Closing	31.30
Today's Opening	31.30
Difference	Unchanged
Today's Closing	31.36
Difference	+6

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

Silver Forward	Rs. 182-2
Gold Forward	Rs. 114-4
Silver Bullion	Rs. 182-4
Silver Mint	Rs. 182-8
Gold Reary	Rs. 114-8
Sovereign	Rs. 75-4

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

STOCK EXCHANGE OPENING PRICES: Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 28-7/8.

General Motors unquoted.

United States Steel Common unquoted.

Preference unquoted.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 28, (PTI-Reuter): Substantial tax transfers created a period of shortage in London's Money Market during the past week. Banks were forced to call in funds and although there were maturities of treasury deposit receipts, balances were insufficient to meet demand. Conditions improved as the week closed and supplies were just about adequate.

Business in bills was moderate.

Bank of England return revealed that reflux currency continues, 12.7 millions sterling were returned.

Applications for 220 million sterling treasury bills totalled 286,905,000 sterling. £220 million was alloted at average rate 10 shillings 5.66 pence per cent. Next week 210 million sterling treasury bills will be offered and treasury deposit receipts nil.

BANGALORE,, Jan. 28. (PTI): A tuberculosis after-care colony where ex-patients are settled and provided congenial work has been established in Bangalore. This institution which is one of the few of its kind in India was declared open today by the Maharaja of Mysore.

'LITTLE BLOCKADE' LIFTING

HELMSTEDT, January 28 (PTI-Reuter): Lorry traffic from Western to Eastern Germany, subject to long delays for the past week through restrictions imposed by the Soviet Zone authorities, speeded up considerably today and Western observers here said they thought the "little blockade" was lifting.

Wratten Entertained

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Motion Picture Industry of India has advanced a great deal and made a noteworthy progress in recent years, according to Mr. I. D Wratten of the Kodaks, London

Mr. Wratten was entertained at a party tonight by a committee of hosts representing the Film industry in Bombay.

Dr. Soekarno For Karachi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28 (PTI) Dr. Soekarno, President of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia will leave for Karachi tomorrow morning by air at the conclusion of his seven-day visit to India.

GOONDA RAJ IN EAST PAKISTAN

(Continued from Page 17)

the people of Kalshira and eight other villages, affecting about twenty thousand "Namasudras".

Gradually, the field of operation was extended to other thirteen villages, where also partial looting and wholesale arrests of male population had taken place".

INDIA GOVT. MUST ACT

Emphasising that it is impossible for the people of Bharat to be indifferent to such organised atrocities occurring on the other side of the border. Mr. Lahiri urges the Government to move immediately in the matter and depute responsible officers to meet those victims, take down their statements and prepare a comprthensive case against Pakistan Government for the ill-treatment of minorities, for making an immediate complaint to the U.N.O.

FOREST OFFICER KIDNAPPED

AGARTALA, Jan. 28. (UPI): A report of looting of a forest office under P. S. Kam, in Bishalgarh area by party of Muslims and hill people has been received here. Shri Promode Lal Bhowmik, the Forest Manager is also reported to have been carried away forcibly to Pakistan area. On receipt of the news of this incident, several lorry loads of armed police have been sent there to bring the situation under control.

It is stated here that more than twenty thousand Muslims from East Pakistan have infiltrated into this territory and settled down mostly in Khowai, Udaipur, Amarpur, and Sonamura. They have also penetrated far into the interior carrying on propaganda against the Bengalees among the hill people

ARRESTS IN EAST PAKISTAN

BRAHMANBARIA (East Pakistan), Jan. 28. (UPI): The houses of Sri Ramesh Chandra Pal, a senior pleader of Brahmanbaria bar, and Sri Dinesh Chandra Dutta, a clerk of the pleaders' bar, and the Tara Pharmacy were searched by police on Monday.

In the house of Sri Ramesh Pal, a leaflet entitled "now or never" is reported to have been found. Both Sri Pal and Sri Dutta were taken to the police station and remanded to custody. Their bail petitions were rejected.

The members of the local pleaders' bar at an extraordinary meeting decided to move the authorities for the release of Shri Ramesh Pal on bail. He was an ex-secretary of the pleaders' bar, President of the local Congress Committee and correspondent of some Calcutta dailies

MASS ARRESTS OF HINDUS

KARIMGANJ (Assam), Jan. 28. (UPI): News has reached here from Habiganj, in Sylhet District of East Pakistan, that following a fire in the court building, there has been a large scale arrest of members of the minority community, and more than 150 persons have so far been taken into custody.

Shri Suresh Chandra Biswas M.L.A. (East Bengal), President, Habiganj Congress, Shri Tapas Choudhury, a prominent Muktear, and others are reported to have been seriously assaulted by the police, and the Muslim mob. Some women are also reported to have been assaulted.

FOUR INJURED IN BARODA

Sequel To Demonstration Under Former State Flag

BARODA, Jan. 28 (PTI): Four persons were injured here late last night when crowd of demonstrators carrying "Bhagwa Zenda" (flag of the former Baroda State) and armed with sticks pelted stones on passing buses and attacked passengers with sticks in the Ahmedabadi Pole area.

The police soon reached the spot and arrested four persons and dispersed the demonstrators. The injured persons were admitted to the hospital.

22 REDS ARRESTED

CUTTACK, January 27 (P.T.I.): Twenty-two persons have so far been arrested following the Communist Party's anti-Republic demonstrations on Wednesday night (Jan 25) according to official sources.

Eleven were arrested on the same night for alleged violation of the ban imposed on the taking out of processions without permission. The rest were taken into custody yesterday after a sub-inspector was alleged to have been assaulted when he stopped a without-license torch procession with black-flags outside Government House, where a reception given by the Governor was in progress.

STRAY CASES OF ARSON

BERHAMPORE, Jan 28 (PTI) Stray cases of arson occurred here last night following disturbances between two groups. Several arrests were made in this connection.

HOME GUARDS HELP POLICE

MIRAJ, January 28 (PTI): Miraj police, in co-operation with the Home Guards, seized about 1,500 yards of stolen mullmul cloth last night from a place about one and a half miles from here.

The police stated that the cloth was stolen from railway wagons while in transit through Miraj station about fifteen days back.

EDITOR'S PLEA TURNED DOWN

JULLUNDUR, Jan. 28 (PTI) The City Magistrate has rejected two applications of Shri Mahabir Singh, editor "Weekly Phulwari", Jullundur, for release on bail and "B" Class treatment.

Shri Mahabir Singh was arrested on January 19 under Sec. 24 of the East Punjab Public Safety Act for publishing a book named "Jantik Jeet" containing some alleged objectionable matter.

CALCUTTA MAIL GOES OFF TRACK

RAJAHMUNDRY, January 27 (PTI): The Up Calcutta Mail from Madras went off the track yesterday when its engine had run over stone ballast near Kadiam station, on the M.S.M. Railway. Before the mishap occurred, tha driver slowed down considerably when he noticed that the through signal had not been given. The train continued its journey after a delay of nearly two hours.

The cause of the mishap is under investigation.

TRAIN CRASHES DOWN EMBANKMENT

CALCUTTA, January 28 (PTI): Due to the removal of two rail lengths, the engine and two coaches of a mixed daily train on the Howrah-Amta light railway crashed down a ten-foot embankment after she had left Amta on Thursday morning, a railway communique said today. No casualties have been reported so far. The accident occurred near a bridge between Amta and Harishdadpur. Through running was resumed at 9 p.m. about 12 hours after the derailment.

DUM DUM RAID TRIAL

Eighty-three persons, who are awaiting trial under various sections of the Indian Penal Code in connection with the Dum Dum and Basirhat armed raids on February 26 last, will be tried by a special court constituted under the West Bengal Special Courts Ordinance, 1949, it was officially anounced today.

TWO WITH BOMBS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, January 28 (PTI) The Calcutta police today arrested two persons with two live bombs and daggers, while they were moving in "suspicious manner" in front of of the Toltolla police station in central town this afternoon. Two other persons when chased by the police, bolted away throwing away their daggers.

Vishinsky Attends Reception At Moscow

GREETINGS TO INDIA ON REPUBLIC DAY

MOSCOW, Jan. 27.

TO celebrate the inauguration of the Indian Republic, the Indian Ambassador in Moscow gave a reception at the Embassy which was attended by about 200 guests, including the Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Vyshinsky; the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Zorin; the Head of South East Asia Division, Mr. Mikhailov; the Head of the North Europe Division, Mr. Parlev; the Chief of Protocol; the Chief of the Press Department and other Foreign Office Officials.

The Heads and Members of all the Foreign Missions in Moscow, including the Ambassadors of Britain, France, U.S.A., Italy, Pakistan, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Netherlands, Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran, Australia, Sweden and Norway, were also present.

FIRST TIME

It was for the first time since the establishment of the Indian Embassy in Moscow that the Soviet Foreign Minister attended a function at the Ambassy and personally conveyed to the Indian Ambassador the greetings of the Soviet Government on the proclamation of the Indian Republic. Mr. Vyshinsky further said that the founding of the Indian Republic was a big step forward.

Mr. Vyshinsky's presence at the reception is considered an unmistakable sign of increased cordiality of relations between India and Russia as the Soviet Foreign Minister seldom attends such functions.

The reception itself was most successful and the guests were presented flowers and served Indian dishes. Indian music was played.

Earlier, at a private function the Ambassador addressed the staff of the Embassy and read out the proclamation founding the Republic and the Prime Minister's message.

Tito Greets India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

From Marshal Tito, Prime Minister of Yugoslavia:—

"On behalf of Government of federative peoples Republic of Yugoslavia I am sending heartiest congratulations on the occasion of proclamation of Indian Republic with sincere wishes that its development and progress may contribute to the greatest extent to better the future and well-being of the people of India, to closer collaboration among people and to strengthening of peace in the world."

From Eire

From Mr. John A. Costello Taoiseach, Prime Minister of Ireland:

"On the historic occasion when the Constitution of the Republic of India comes into force I send you on behalf of my colleagues and myself warmest congratulations and good wishes for the future welfare and prosperity of your great country. Ireland has always looked with special sympathy and profound admiration on India's long and ardous struggle towards independence and shares today in your country's rejoicings."

From Israel

The President of the State of Israel, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, has cabled messages of greetings and congratulations to the first President of the Indian Republic, Dr. Rajendra Prasad on the inauguration day.

Similar cables have been sent by Israel's Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben Gurion, and Foreign Minister Mr. Moshe Sharett, to Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

FROM AFGHANISTAN

The following messages have been received here on the occasion of the inauguration of the Indian Republic on January 26:

From H. R. H. Scha Mahmoud Khan Regent and the Prime Minister of Afghanistan:

"On the occasion of the declaration of Indian Republic, I am happy to send you my cordial greetings and my best wishes for the prosperity of India."

From Sardar Ali Mohammad Khan, Foreign Minister, Afghanistan:

"On this occasion of declaration of Indian Republic I am happy to extend to Your Excellency my hearty greetings and my best wishes for India's future prosperity and progress."

FROM SULTAN OF MUSCAT

From H. H. Said Bin Taimur, Sultan of Muscat and Oman:

"It gives us great pleasure to congratulate you and the Government of India on this momentous occasion of India becoming a Republic and to you our sincerest good wishes for the future and to express the hope that the friendship and ties between our countries will continue to be steadily strengthened."

FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM IN ASIA

From His Excellency Mr. Elpidio Quirino, President of the Republic of Philippines:

"On behalf of my Government and people I wish to extend to you and the Indian people our warmest greetings and felicitations on the solemn occasion of the proclamation of the Republic of India.

"This is assuredly a historic moment of the greatest significance not only to the Indian people but to all Asia and the world wherever self-determination and democracy are consecrated. With our common destiny achieved, I cannot but consider the preservation of constructive peace and freedom in Asia a great part of our responsibility. The success and prosperity of the Republic of India are, therefore, in the prayers of my people and myself."

From Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, Jakarta, Indonesia:

"May the Republic of India become still more successful instrument in your endeavour for the attainment of happiness of the people of India."

NAHAS' GREETINGS

From His Excellency Moustapha Nahas Pasha, Egypt:

"May I on the propitious occasion of the declaration of the Indian Republic express to Your Excellency for myself and on behalf of the Egyptian Government heartiest congratulations and sincere wishes for the prosperity and welfare of the Indian people."

THAI'S FELICITATIONS

From His Excellency Luang Vhinit-Akson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Thailand:

"On this auspicious occasion of the inauguration of the Republic of India, I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency, and through you to the Government and people of India, the felicitations of the Thai Government and people as well as my own.

'It is our sincere hope, as a friend and neighbour, that the Republic under the able leadership of the President will usher in an era of further glory for India and greater happiness and prosperity for her people.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration".

'INHERITORS OF GREAT AND PROUD CIVILISATION'

Mr. James Webb, United States Under Secretary of State, said in a broadcast speech today that India's newly won political Independence would give her people, despite their struggle to exist, a better chance to attain freedom.

"The three hundred and fifty million citizens of this new Republic of India are, in a material sense, among the poorest and humblest people in the world" he declared. "But they are the inheritors of a great and proud civilisation. Today, most of them lack what most of us would consider the barest necessities of life.

"When every day is a struggle for existence, how can any one have a sense of freedom or a sense of anything except the desperate need to scratch for a living?

"Yet because of their new political independence, because they are building new democratic institutions, these people of India will have a better chance. They will have better chance to make their own lives in their own way and thereby perhaps to learn what freedom means".

Mr. Webb added that a new and better chance had also come to the peoples of Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, the Philippines, Korea, and Indonesia.

"The birth of these new independent nations is one of the great and hopeful things that has happened for these peoples and for us", he said.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rani Maharaj Singh received Mrs. Burns-Lawson and Miss Anchees.

The Governor of Bombay received Pandit Kunzru and Mr. Dinkar Desai.

Rani Maharaj Singh opened the 59th Annual Art Exhibition at C. J. Hall on behalf of His Excellency and gave away the prizes

DR. N. DAS ELECTED

NEW DELHI, January 28.

At the plenary session of the Preparatory Tripartite Conference on Vocational Training, which is being held at Geneva from January 23, Dr. N. Das, I.C.S., Director-General of Resettlement and Employment, Government delegate from India, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Government group by the delegates representing seventeen different Governments.

MR. R. A. KIDWAI

NEW DELHI, January 28. (PTI): The Communication Minister Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai will distribute prizes at the Air Race and Rally sponsored by the Aero Club of India at Barackpore on February 26, it is learnt.

Ahmedias As Indian Citizens

NEW DELHI, Jan 28. (UPI): The Government of India has informed the India-Pakistan Friendship Association that the East Punjab Government has agreed to permit the Ahmedias, a Muslim sect in Qadian, to bring their families to Qadian, so that they may settle down there permanently as Indian citizens.

President's Message To London Meeting

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

The following is the text of the message of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic which was read at the meeting in London organised by the Indian High Commissioner to mark the inauguration of the Indian Republic:—

"The people of India who solomnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic enter today on their new status. This day marks the beginning of a new epoch in the annals of India. We face the future with a firm faith in India's destiny, and every Indian will rededicate himself to work for the prosperity of his country and the peace of the world, in the spirit of the message left to us by Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation. In this spirit, I send my greetings to you all To our British friends, our greetings go in a special measure. This day marks the fulfilment not only of the cherished desires of millions of people in India, but also consummation and fulfilment of the historic traditions and democratic ideals of the British race and the redemption of pledges given by high-minded Britons who have befriended India."

Mrs. Pillai's Greetings

Mrs. Laxmibai Pillai has sent the following telegram to the Honourable Dr. Rajendra Prasad, New Delhi:—

In sending you respectful felicitations on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Republic the memory of my late husband Dr. Champakraman Pillai, who carried on freedom's fight from foreign soil urges me to send fervent prayer that under your noble guidance and gress into a strong and prosperous advice the new Republic will pronation and secure for itself the most prominent place in the comity of nations.

Mrs. LAXMIBAI PILLAI.

SUPREME COURT ABOVE PARTY POLITICS

Kania On Full Independence Of Judiciary

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28, (P.T.I.).

THE first time in the history of India, Supreme Court, judicial tribunal exercising sovereign jurisdiction over the entire country, took its seat in the Court Chamber in Parliament House today.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, the Deputy Prime Minister and other Ministers, Chief Justices of the State High Courts, members of the diplomatic corps, Advocates-Generals of States, the Commanders-in-Chief of the three Services, Sir Maurice Gywer, Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University and former Chief Justice of the Federal Court, Sir S. Varadachari, ex-Chief Justice of Federal Court and Chairman of the Income-Tax Investigation Tribunal were among the distinguished guests who were present on the occasion.

OLD COURT

The Federal Court of India the predecessor of the Supreme Court, which had come into being on December 1937 had exercised jurisdiction only over the provinces and that too in resolving constitutional disputes and interpreting the Government of India Act. Even its appellate authority, the Privy Council, had no control over the administration of justice in the Indian States.

ENLARGED POWERS

The attainment of independence resulted in the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Federal Court in civil matters and later in October 1949 it was made the supreme judicial authority in India, though the Indian States were still excluded from its jurisdiction.

Under its new jurisdiction, the Supreme Court has not only appellate authority in civil and criminal matters over the whole of the Indian Union—an area of over two million square miles inhabited by 330 million people—but it has original jurisdiction in regard to the enforcement of the fundamental rights guaranteed under the constitution. The rules of the Court which have been approved by the President provide for the issue of writs for the enforcement of these rights. The Supreme Court is also invested with the authority to test the validity of the provisions of any existing law or future law in so far as they are repugnant to the constitution.

The six judges of the Supreme Court were seated on the dais while above them was the replica of the Court's seal, the Asoka Chakra inset against a red background and surmounted by the Sarnath Lions. Below the dais, sat the 13 Chief Justices of the High Courts, facing the distinguished visitors seated in the semi-circular chamber.

IRRESISTIBLE WILL

Welcoming their lordships, the Attorney-General of India, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, referred to the inauguration of the Federal Court 12 years ago and said "The irresistible will of the people brought independence to the country in 1947. Now in the fullness of our freedom we have fashioned ourselves into a sovereign democratic Republic". By the constitution the Supreme Court of India had been created which would exercise appellate jurisdiction over 18 High Courts and Chief Courts and would have original jurisdiction in disputes between the Centre and the States and also in the enforcement of the fundamental rights. "The jurisdiction and powers of the court are wider than those exercised by the highest Court of any country in the Commonwealth or by the Supreme Court of the United States" he stated.

Mr Setalvad referred to the role of the Supreme Court of the United States in marking the boundaries between State and Union action and said: "Our constitution is in many respects essentially different. The division of powers between the Union and the States has been carefully planned. Yet many vital domestic issues are bound to arise in a variety of forms before the Court and its decisions are sure to exercise a far-reaching influence on these issues."

Referring to the fundamental rights provided in the constitution and their enforceaboility, Mr. Setalvad said: "On this Court will fall the delicate and difficult task of ensuring to the citizen the enjoyment of his guaranteed rights consistently with the rights of a society and the State."

NO TIES WITH PRIVY COUNCIL

Mr. Setalvad referred to the Privy Council and said: "Our ties with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has now snapped. But the law laid down in their judgments will doubtless continue to mould and influence the decisions of this Court. This is inevitable because the roots of our statute law and legal forms lie deeply enmeshed in the jurisprudence of England and the decisions of the English courts."

Mr. Setalvad expressed his confidence that in course of time the Supreme Court "will attain the same judicial eminence and that memorable and epoch-making judgments will illumine its records."

Mr. Setalvad said that in the task of "building a nation, alive to its national and international duties", the Supreme Court "will play a great and singular role and establish itself in the consciousness of the Indian people."

'Like all human institutions, the Supreme Court, we hope, will earn reverence through truth", he added.

FUNCTIONS

Replying to the address on behalf of the Bench, the Chief Justice, Honorable Mr. Harilal J. Kania said it was "difficult to overestimate the significance" of the day's proceedings.

"The people of India have established by their choice the Supreme Court as the final Court of appeal for its people. It is the final stage of the complete independence of the judicial system of the country. In endowing the Supreme Court of India with very wide powers, the Constituent Assembly, the assembly representing the voice of the people through its elected representatives, has shown complete confidence in the Court as the final body for dispensing justice between individuals and also between States and States and the States and the Centre. We hope to deserve that confidence. We trust that the people of India will also maintain the independence, honour and dignity of the Supreme Court".

Mr. Kania then referred to the powers and functions of the Supreme Court and said "Clothed with the duty of performing such important functions, it is obvious that in all democratic countries the Supreme Court should be quite untouchable by the Legislature or the Executive authority in the performance of its duties. Under the Constitution of India the Supreme Court is established to safeguard the Fundamental Rights and liberties of the people. An independent Supreme Court as shown by the working of such courts in other democratic countries, will have far reaching influence on the constitutional history and progress of the Union of India".

Referring to the constitution of India and the powers it had given to the various authorities, the Chief Justice said "it has tried to include within itself various features of the constitutions of other countries, in so far as they are suitable to India. The result is that different parts of the constitution will act and react on each other and the Court will have to decide questions arising from such a situation.

RELIANCE ON U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

The Court will be called upon to discharge its duties as perhaps no other court has so far been called upon to do. The only other country with so many states federating to form one union, I believe, is the United States of America. The decisions of the Supreme Court of that great country were not frequently referred to in our courts, as research for an authoritative statement of law on the points in controversy was made in the decisions of the Privy Council, as those decisions were binding on the courts in India. Even the obiter dicta of the Board had to be treated as authoritative.

With the establishment of the Supreme Court, although the Privy Council decisions are entitled to great respect, they have ceased to have compelling binding force. The result is that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States of America and the jurisprudence of that country and the principles of law laid down by that Court will be perhaps more relied upon for our decisions than they have hitherto been done."

TRIBUTE TO PRIVY COUNCIL

Paying a tribute to the Privy Council, the Chief Justice said: "The law consists of acts of the legislature, custom and judicial decisions. While the Supreme Court will no longer be under the control or supervision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the latter's decisions will no longer be binding on this Court, the decisions of the Privy Council are bound to be treated with the greatest respect as they have become a part of the law of this country. Several judicial pronouncements of the Board are monuments of learning and written with illuminating clarity are lucid exposition of the first legal principles, which will be treasured so long as our present system of law endures. The work done by that august body for Indian law will be always apreciated.

In the constitutional development of India, these changes, though not noticed immediately by everyman, are apreciated by many here and abroad as they have the unifying influence of the Central Judicature."

ROLE OF COURTS

Referring to the role of the courts, Mr. Kania said: "in a democratic country the people make the laws through their Legislature. It is not the function of the Court to supervise or corect the laws passed by the Legislature as an overriding authority. It is function and duty to point out, when examining the acts of individuals or of the Executive Authority purporting to be done under some Act of the Legislature, such lacuna or loopholes only with the object that, if so, desired, the Legislative Authority may put matters right. As it is often stated, in cases of hardship the Court tries its best to do justice between the parties, but if a clear provision of law exists, it has to administer the law and not to make one. The Court is thus working always in cooperation with the Legislature and at no time its work can be considered obstructive or its attitude antagonistic."

INTERPRETING LAW OF THE LAND

India has chosen to have a written constitution and the duty of interpreting that constitution with an unlightened liberality falls on the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will declare and interpret the law of the land and with the high traditions behind the Judiciary of this country, we are convinced that the work will be done in no spirit of formal or barren legalism. It will be our endeavour to interpret the constitution, not as a rigid body, but as a living organisation, having within itself the force and power of self-government. We trust that in doing so we shall allow the constitutional usages and conventions recognised in all civilised independent countries to be respected. The Supreme Court, however, under the colour of interpretation, cannot alter or amend the law. But within the limits prescribed we are quite sure the Supreme Court will be able to make a substantial contribution towards the formation of India into a great unit retaining its own civilization, traditions and customs.

DEVELOPING OUR OWN JURISPRUDENCE

"With the establishment of the Supreme Court of India we shall develop our own jurisprudence based on our historical background and we trust that will be an important and useful contribution to the creation of International Law."

Mr. Kania then referred to the High Court benches and appointment of judges and said: "In order that the Supreme Court may have full assistance in its work, the high courts will have to be strong in their personnel. Under the old legislation a fixed proportion of judges from the barristers and Indian Civil Service had to be maintained. That rule was repealed some time ago, but the mental background still appears to exist. In the same way for some years before 1947 there was a policy to appoint members of different communities in some proportion in the services including the high courts. In theory it appears to be now accepted that appointments will be only on merit. The policy, however, does not appear to have been completely abandoned. We hope that political considerations will not influence appointments to high courts.

APPOINTMENTS ON MERIT

"It is necessary that for the high courts merit alone should be the basis for selection, if the high courts have to remain strong and independent and enjoy the confidence of the people."

Mr. Kania referred to the convention before January 26 that the Chief Justice should be consulted before the appointment of High Court judges and said "It was understood that if the Chief Justice did not approve of an appointment, it was not made by the Government. Under the constitution of India we believe a statutory recognition is given to this convention by providing that the Chief Justice will be consulted before the appointment of High Court judges."

Mr. Kania said that the jurisdiction of the Court over a vast area and its multiple powers would require more judges. "On the rapid achievement of independence, wide gaps were left in the judicial service and several members of the bar have been appointed judges of high courts in the last two years. This has made fresh recruitment to the bench more difficult and the process of expanding the Supreme Court will have to be slow."

THEN AND NOW

Referring to recruitment to the Judiciary from the bar, the Chief Justice said that 30 years ago, the offer of a judgeship to a member of the bar was considered a high honour and the "culminating apex" of his career as a lawyer. A judge was respected by the people and the Government. His position and status were recognised in all spheres. Everyone's attitude towards the Court was of "adoration and almost of worship". That honour "and life of comparative ease" were considered sufficient compensation by leading lawyers to balance the financial loss of becoming a judge.

But during the last 20 years, "respect for the position, status and dignity of the judges have not been fully maintained." Without any compensatory advantage it was difficult to persuade a good practitioner to become a judge. "I hope and trust", Mr. Kania said, "with the inauguration of the Republic the honour due to the position and status of a judge of a High Court and Supreme Court will be fully restored".

Referring to the need for a "strong, intelligent and industrious bar," Mr. Kania said: "we have heard, with pleasure your assurance of such assistance and complete co-operation in the administration of justice. We hope that with the realisation of the value of independence, which the country has achieved politically, such co-operation will be forthcoming from all other quarters also."

ONE BAR FOR INDIA

With the inauguration of the Republic and the States Union courts becoming states high courts, "one can look forward in time to the existence of one bar for India, with a very high standard of efficiency to assist the courts in the administration of justice."

ONEROUS OBLIGATION

The profession of law was "very important to the structure of society" when India and the world were passing through the transitional stage, and "travelling along somewhat uncertain paths of peace" he said. The lawyers, equipped with knowledge of law, were expected to fight for the freedom of the citizen and also the maintenance of law and order. While in the name of independence confusion or disorder in society cannot be permitted, the lawyers' profession will naturally resist encroachments attempted in the name of law and order on the liberty of the subject and on fundamental human rights. The profession of law, with the inauguration of the Republic of India, has thus also to discharge a more onerous obligation, which we are quite sure it is capable of and will be willing to do".

Mr. Kania stressed the need for raising the standards of the bar in the state unions and said: "Unless the bar makes a determined effort to raise its standard they will not be useful to the Court in arriving at correct decisions."

ABOVE PARTY POLITICS

Continuing, Mr. Kania said: "The Supreme Court, as an All-India Court, will stand firm and aloof from party politics and political theories. It is unconcerned with changes in the Government. The Court stands to administer the law for the time being in force, has good-will and sympathy for all, but is allied to none.

"Occupying that position we hope and trust it will play a great part in the building up of the Nation, is stabilizing the roots of civilization, which have twice been threatened and shaken by two world wars, and maintain the fundamental principles of justice, which are the emblem of god. I hope and trust the Court will maintain the

(Continued on Page 21)

Spend Your Legacy Wisely

Pethick-Lawrence's Advice To Indian Youth

LONDON, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Advice to youth of India to spend their legacy— the New Republic of India—wisely was given in London tonight by Lord Pethick Lawrence, the last British Secretary of State for India before the transfer of power.

Speaking at an Independence Party at the Indian Students' Union, Young Men's Christian Association, the aged labour peer said the youth of India owed this legacy to the older people. The older people have usually made mistakes and done things they regretted but sometimes they had done well.

"The older people" he continued "are now leaving you the world in a very bad condition. It is in a dreadful muddle. We have been responsible for much tyranny and oppression".

In his youth he said he had visions. He wanted to get rid of poverty, misery and destitution, class distinction and the domination and tyranny of one race over another During his life it had been his privilege to get rid of some of these evils.

Apartheid Will Be Carried Out

S. African Defence Minister's Boast

PORTERVILLE (Cape Province), Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter)—South African Defence Minister, Mr. F. C. Erasmus said in a speech here tonight: "Apartheid in all its aspects, including the segregation of coloured people in voters' rolls, must and will be carried out during the life of this Government."

He added that the "contest" in which the whites were "struggling for existence against an overwhelming coloured and black majority"', was one which had been going on for 300 years and was the only one of its nature in the whole world.

(In a joint statement recently Prime Minister Daniel Malan and Finance Minister Mr. Havenga said legislation to place coloured voters on separate rolls would not be introduced this session.)

SUPREME COURT ABOVE PARTY POLITICS

(Continued from Page 20)

high traditions of the Judiciary and perform its duties without fear or favour".

"If we succeed in doing so, we shall contribute our share to the progress of the Republic of India and render a service to the country which none else can render. The presence of the chief justices of different states of the Union of India and of the advocates of this court, who are also advocates of different high courts, on this occasion gives us encouragement to cherish such hopes

"We hope that we shall have frequent occasions to contact the supreme courts of other independent countries so that with the exchange of views the high standard of our Judiciary may be further strengthened

MESSAGE FROM ENGLAND

Before concluding, the Chief Justice read a message from the Lord Chancellor of England expressing "sincere good wishes"

In his message the Lord Chancellor had stated: "It is satisfactory to think that notwithstanding all the difficulties of the day we are all determined to maintain and strengthen the rule of law and I feel quite confident that the Supreme Court of India will prove an effective instrument for this end I like to think that you share with us common traditions and I feel sure that we shall each again strengthen wisdom from the development of each other's jurisprudence. I will do everything I can to maintain the closest contact with your Court and with its judges and I hope that from time to time we may have the opportunity of meeting them either here or in your country."

MAHATMA GANDHI DAY TO BE OBSERVED AS DAY OF MOURNING

THE Government of Bombay has decided to observe the second death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, on Monday, January 30, as a day of mourning. No official functions will be held on that day and flags will be flown half mast on all Government buildings.

The Government appeals to the public to observe the day as a day of mourning and not to hold entertainments or such other functions on that day.

B.P.C.C.'s Programme

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have chalked out the following programme in connection with the second death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi which fall due tomorrow Monday, Jan. 30|-

8 a.m. Flag salutation under the auspices of the BBCC at Sica Nagar, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

8-30 to 9-30 a.m. Sacrificial Spinning at Sica Nagar

MINISTERS TO PARTICIPATE

The Hon'ble Dr. Jivraj Mehta and the Hon'ble Shri Dinkarrao Desai will participate in the Sacrificial Spinning programme arranged by the B.P.C.C. at Sica Nagar at 8-30 a.m.

10 a.m. Shri S. K. Patil will open the BPCC's Khadi Bhandar, at Congress House.

6 p.m. Public Prayer Meeting at Chowpatty. Bishop Gracias will speak. Shri S. K. Patil will preside.

D.C.Cs, T.C.Cs and other public institutions will suitably supplement this programme in observance of this day.

It is hoped that the citizens of Bombay will participate in all these programmes and honour the departed soul.

The Congress Khadi Board have arranged a flag salutation function at their office at 8 a.m. Later, over 500 persons are expected to participate in a programme of mass spinning.

AT BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN

MAHATMA GANDHI'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY: Prayers will be offered at the Gita Mandir Hall of the Bhavan at 9 a.m. on Monday, the 30th instant.

Congress Appeal To Public

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. have issued the following:

The nation was plunged into mourning exactly two years ago on this day. It had lost its father and the people were struck with a rude shock. The tragedy was not only confined to Bharat but to the whole world. The lofty soul that lifted this land to lofty heights was removed from amongst us, and the world lost a missionary, who had worked for the principles of Truth and non-violence all his life. But for this great apostle of Truth and non-violence, the world would not have seen the birth of a new nation as early as August 15, 1947. Free Bharat owes its very existence to this great soul. It is the duty of every citizen of Bharat, therefore, to pay his homage to the memory of the departed soul, by observing this occasion solemnly and with dignity. This occasion should further remind us of the duty that we owe to the Father of our Nation. We will be ungrateful if we depart from any of his preachings of Truth and Ahimsa, and we should, therefore, with all consciousness, strive to abide by his preachings by working for communal unity, removal of untouchability etc. and following the two principles for which the Mahatma always strove, and laid down his life.

PROGRAMME ON A.I.R.

The programme of the Bombay station on Gandhiji's Death Anniversary on Monday will commence with recitations from Upanishads. This will be followed by feature programmes dealing with various aspects of Mahatma Gandhi's political and spiritual teachings.

A feature programme entitled 'SATYAMEVA JAYATE' based on Gandhiji's experiments with truth will be broadcast from Bombay at 12-30 p.m.

At 6-30 P.M. listeners will hear 'STHITAPRAGNYA', a feature in Gujarati woven round Gandhiji's teachings. At 9-30 P.M. Pandit T. A. V Dikshitar, well-known Sanskrit scholar, will present a symposium of hymns under the title 'SOOKTISAMHITA'. These will be selections from Upanishads, Brahmasutras, Mahabharata and Bhagawad Gita.

This programme will be followed by a talk in Hindi by Shri Morarji Desai at 9-45 P.M.

The day's programme will be concluded with 'KAVYANJALI' at 10 p.m. in which well-known poets in Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, Hindi and Urdu will recite specially composed poems in homage to Gandhian ideology.

The Bombay station will also broadcast a feature programme entitled 'SARVODAYA" in its broadcast to industrial listeners and a programme entitled "RAM RAJYA" in the rural programmes.

Local Self-Government And Public Health Department

The name of the Health and Local Government Department, Government of Bombay, has been changed to the Local Self-Government and Public Health Department.

Cod Liver Oil For 10,000 Indonesian Children

JOGJAKARTA: Ten thousand Indonesian children suffering from dietary deficiencies will be given cod liver oil and ascorbic acid tablets (rich in vitamins A. C and D) through the agency of the United National International Childrens Emergency Fund Mission, Mr. Carl Bergithon, chief of the Mission, has announced.

He said UNICEF recently imported 21 drums of cod liver oil and five crates of ascorbic acid tablets to implement its intant feeding programme in Jogjakarta and the isle of Lombok where several thousand crates of dried milk have already been distributed. 300,000 units of penicillin have also been imported.—(P.T.I.-Reuter.

Timir Baran's "To Peace"

CALCUTTA, January 28 (PTI): "To Peace", an orchestral composition composed and conducted by Timir Baran, is among the important features of a special programme which will be broadcast from the Calcutta Station of All India Radio, on Jan. 30.

The composition, which is the first of its kind in India, and will be on the air at 9-55 p.m. attempts to render in music the undying truth of the abiding message of peace and non-violence preached by Mahatmaji.

Tributes will be paid to the sacred memory of Mahatma Gandhi by Magda Trocme (France), H Krasnutzki (Germany), Mr. Richard Gregg (USA) and Mr. R. Reynolds (United Kingdom) delegates to the last World Pacifist meeting in India.

ON DELHI A.I.R.

NEW DELHI, January 28 (PTI) The All India Radio, Delhi, will broadcast a special programme on January 30—the death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The programme will start with the favourite song of Gandhiji "Vishnav Jan To" at 7-45 a.m.

At 12-30 p.m. a radio presentation of the film story "Sant Tulsi Dass", and at 6-45 p.m. a play on the doctrine of Ahimsa by Dev Raj Dinesh will be broadcast.

Reminiscences of Gandhiji will be given in Hindi by Mr. G. V. Mavalankar at 7-45 p.m. and by Mr. Richard Gregg, the noted American author, in English at 9-30 p.m.

PRAYERS AT BIRLA HOUSE

The Delhi Provincial Congress Committee have chalked out comprehensive programme to observe the second death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi on January 30.

The day will begin with prayers at Birla House and recitations from Gita and offerings of flowers at the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat.

In the evening a mass meeting will be held, which the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal, and Kaka Kalelkar will address. The programme also includes non-stop 24-hours spining to begin at 5 p.m.

Mr. A. J. Patel addressing the audience. Left to Right, Mr. and Mrs. Morarji Desai, Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy, Mr. M. N. Desai, extreme right: Mr. A. H Pandya.

Morarji Inaugurates First Open Air Theatre In City

Despite the fact that Friday the 27th inst. was a holiday followed by almost three other holidays, leading industrialists, educationists and others interested in visual education, totalling not less than 1,000 persons, were present at the inauguration that day by the Honourable Mr. Morarji Desai, the Home Minister, of Bombay's first open air stage-play theatre-cum-16mm cinema at 91 Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6.

Welcoming the Home Minister and the guests, Mr. Ram L. Gogtay the Organizer of Educational Films of India, traced the efforts made since 1934 to bring about the recognition of the film as a medium of education and how the Government of Bombay, from 1939 onwards encouraged educational films of India, then headed by Mr Ambalal Patel, to produce some two hundred 16mm films for the uplift of the rural masses.

Mr. Ambalal J. Patel, requesting the Honourable Minister to declare the open-air theatre open, stated how he had always believed in visual education and the efforts he had made in that direction by producing 16mm films and 35mm newsreels and documentaries before anybody else. Finding that the education of the masses was the key to increasing productivity of goods and services in the country he decided to purchase what was practically a dumping ground for refuse at 91 Walkeshwar Road and convert it into an open-air theatre where 16mm educational films could be shown and where amateur theatricals could be performed by interested groups who were today finding it impossible to display their art and artistry in the interests of national culture. The theatre could seat 1,500 persons. Equipment such as microphone, lights, etc., was provided and there was a special enclosure under the stage for the artistes to make themselves up.

The Honourable Minister Mr. Morarji Desai, in declaring, the open-air theatre open congratulated Mr. Ambalal on sacrificing a portion of his monies for the purpose of visual education. He had no doubt that the theatre would be popular.

After a projection of three 16mm sound films viz., Democracy, Alcohol and the Human Body, and The Making of a Mural, the function came to a close.

City Markets

Share Bazar

BOMBAY, Jan. 28

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1722/8 but later turned quiet at Rs. 1715. Bombay Dyeing were quoted at Rs. 1142/8 and later stood at Rs. 1135 owing to weakness in Bullion prices.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

The local bullion market was steady with moderate buying support in Silver. Maha delivery Silver opened at Rs. 181/12 and advanced at Rs. 182/6 on bull support. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 182/8. Maha delivery Gold opened at Rs. 114 and improved at Rs. 114/4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114/4 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75/4.

Finally the market closed as under:

Ready Silver	182	0	0
Maha Delivery	182	0	0
Ready Gold	114	0	0
Maha Delivery	114	0	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

The local produce market was fairly steady with restricted business. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Quality Receipts ..... Rs.	41	8	0
Bold Ready	40	8	0
Oil Bombay Mills	22	4	0
Oil Up-country Mills	21	12	0
LINSEED—			
Indore	37	0	0
Bold	36	12	0
Satna	35	10	0
February-March	36	0	0
March-April	35	6	0
April-May	31	14	0
Oil	21	6	0
CASTORSEED—			
January Delivery	27	4	0
Ready	26	12	0

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

120 Ready Japan	5	3	0
150 Ready Japan	4	4	6
120 Ready Italy	4	10	6
150 Ready Italy	4	3	0
150 D. Box Jan.	832	0	0
150 D. Box February	840	0	0

Clearing rates January Rs. 832 and February Rs. 840.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, January 27.

The market made a much better performance retaining early improvements despite quietness. In forwards, bankings responded to the lead of bank of Indo-China. The recovery of Indo-Chinese on the cash market was attributed to President Auriol's statement yesterday. Among foreigners, Dutch were easier but goldminings picked up an occasional discerning orders. Oils were irregular. Rentes were good although the five per cent 1949 was virtually unchanged.

BRUSSELS, January 27.

Many recoveries were apparent but the extent of grains was mostly moderate. Coals were well maintained and a few issues made good progress.

AMSTERDAM, January 27.

Operators were reserved pending further Java developments. The market consequently was hesitant with prices fluctuating very little but tending generally lower. Plantations lost a few points. A market feature was the weakness of Unilver closing sharply lower under foreign and later local, offering. Americans were fractionally lower.

N. Y. WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

Spurred by active spot demand, the strength of the Worth Street textile market and encouraging export prospects all deliveries touched new highs for the season. The upturn intensified when near March and May penetrated the previous resistance point of 31 cents. Paucity of hedge selling was helpful and again indicated the South's refusal to sell cotton in any quantity when the market showed strength. Profittaking occasionally caused prices to sag but each dip attracted renewed mill and export demand. leading southern spot firm described the demand for actuals at the primary markets as excellent with all offerings readily taken while export demand is classed as brisk.

N. Y. SILVER SALES

NEW YORK: January 27.

SILVER: The volume again approximated 150,000 ounces at unchanged

COMMISSION HOUSE LIQUIDATION IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Prices Show Fractional Changes

NEW YORK January 27.

Initial upturns reflected overnight accumulated trade buying on mill and export accounts and limited offerings. Subsequently prices sagged slightly on scattered hedging and profittaking possibly based on technical considerations and the continued uncertainties in connection with the C C C selling price of the 1948 loan stock.

Commodity Credit Corporation loans upto January 19th amounted to 2,784,000 bales and withdrawals 93,00 bales. Declines were extended in the afternoon with, commission-house liquidation and stoploss selling finding offtake indifferent.

The market acted tired following the recent advances and, with mill and export demands apparently temporarily satisfied, the market gave ground rather easily. Subsequently prices steadied on scaledown trade support and shortcovering, closing steady with sales estimated at 160,000 bales

NEW YORK COTTON

March	31.30—06
May	31.28—07
July	30.68—15
October	28.75—19
December	28.68—14
Middling Spot	32.23—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 27.

March	31.12—06
May	31.17—06
July	30.56—12
October	28.68—07
Middling Spot	31.30—05

New York Cotton March Highest 31.38 at 10-00 hours, Lowest 31.22 at 13-08 hours

WALL STREET MARKET

In modest trading prices recorded mostly fractional changes about equally divided either way as traders noted no signs of resumption of negotiations in the Chrysler strike and watched the coal situation. The industrial average at noon was 198.38 while the rail average was 54.71.

Fractional gains outweighed losses during the afternoon when a mild expansion of demand developed in various issues notably leading steels, motors, chemicals, rails, containers, oils and utilities. Steels responded to the reiteration of the view held by some leading companies that further price rise was possible this year. All the averages finished with small gains. The market closed very steady. American Can was a good market on persistent talk of splitup possibilities

WALL STREET

New York, Jan 27.

American Telephone and Telegraph	143-5/8
Amerex Holding Co.	33-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	28-7/8
Chase National Bank	36-5/8
Firestone Tyre	53-3/4
General Electric	42-1/2
General Motors	72-3/4
Ingersoll Rand	58-3/8
International Nickel	28-3/8
National City Bank	12-5/8
New York Central Railroad	12-1/2
Sinclair Oil	22-3/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16-3/8
Texas Corporation	60-1/4
Union Carbide	43-5/8
U. S. Smelting and Refining	39-3/8
U. S. Steel Common	28-1/8
Western Union "A"	21-1/8

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 1,250,000 shares

The Highest and Lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 28-1/4 and 27-5/8 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Prices continued steady reflecting additional export sales of wheat, small arrivals in terminal markets and firmness of the cash markets late yesterday. Rallies in wheat, however, attracted profittaking while scattered hedging was noted in maize. Exporters reported sales of a cargo of hardwheat to the United Kingdom and an estimated 120,000 bushels of hard wheat to Norway overnight.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 27.

March	2.17-1/8
May	2.10-7/8
July	1.90-3/4
September	1.91

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, January 27.

Trading was idle but prices were maintained on the steadiness at origin. Black lampong Jan.-Feb. shipment held for 9sh. 9d. white muntok for 15sh. 6d. shipping weight and white sarawak for 16sh. delivered weight per poundweight cost insurance freight, basis ports. Malabar afloat was indicated at 1,020 shillings and Jan.-Feb. shipment at 1,010sh. per hundredweight c.i.f. United Kingdom.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, January 27.

The pepper market is still very quiet. In the absence of buying interest, sellers exgodown prices declined to 530 dollars per picul for black lampong and 840 for white muntok, both down ten.

NEW YORK PEPPER STEADY

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, (PTI-Reuter).

BLACK PEPPER: The market was steady with sellers still holding for somewhat prices. Spots and afloats offered at 1.25 cents pound. Scattered bids for all positions at one or two cents below the market indicated that a limited expansion in buying may occur. Black pepper spot 1.25 asked Mar. 1.23 bid May 1.23 bid July 1.22 bid Sept. 1.22 bid Oct. 1.18 bid White pepper spot 2.22 asked.

LONDON WHEAT

London, Jan. 27.

Australian Wheat f.o.b. per 480 lbs. 121/8 Jan.-Feb.

Exchanges unchanged.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 27.

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	71
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	93-7/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	107-1/8
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952	92
Chartered Bank of India	10-5/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	87-1/2
National Bank of India	32

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 4,729.

LONDON BULLION

London, Jan. 27.

London: Silver Spot and Forward both 64 pence. Gold Bars Fine per ounce £12/8.

DISPLACED PRIMARY TEACHERS

Travelling Allowance For Journey To India

The Government of Bombay has granted, as a special case, to the Primary teachers previously employed under the Governments of North West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan, who have come over as displaced persons and have been taken up in permanent or semi-permanent vacancies under the District School Boards and Authorised Municipalities in the Bombay Province, travelling allowance as on transfer as admissible to Government servants under the Bombay Civil Services Rules in respect of the journey from their old to the new headquarters. They are, however, required to give an undertaking that they would serve at least for a period of three years, failing which they would be liable to refund the travelling allowance drawn by them.

Semi-permanent vacancies for this purpose mean vacancies which would continue for a period of three years or which there is reason to believe, would not terminate within a period of three years, from the date of appointment of displaced primary teachers.

Those evacuated to India at Government expense are not eligible for travelling allowance.

Extension Of Poultry Improvement Scheme

The scheme for the improvement of poultry and encouragement of pedigree poultry keeping in villages will be continued up to the end of the financial year 1951-52 according to the orders recently issued by the Government of Bombay. A provision of Rs. 2,000 is being made in the next year's budget for the grant of loans to students who have received training in poultry keeping at the Poultry Training Classes for starting private poultry farms. The loans will be recoverable in instalments.

British Liberals' Bold Bid

400 Candidates To Contest In Elections

LONDON, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Britain's battered but unbeaten Liberals mustered a 1,600 strong at a election conference here today which glowed with the spirit of revivalism.

Their shining sword was a faith that they can, in the words of Liberal Peer, Lord Layton "bring into being a world community of peoples living without fear or want, serene in the enjoyment of all the fundamental human rights and freedom". Though they retured only 12 members to the present Parliament, Liberals in 1945 polled 2,239,000 votes—they are now confident that millions more Britons, disliking socialism and the alternative of Tory rule, will join them in the middle road.

Liberals are backing their cause with over 400 candidates their greatest number for many years.

A major plan in their platform is a plan for co-ownership between employers and employees in all industries employing more than 50 people.

It is claimed this would provide the incentive to secure the much needed increase in output.

Table Mountain Fire Under Control

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 28, (PTI-Reuter): The great fire which swept Table Mountain near Cape Town was reported today to have been brought under control in all areas.

Observers said that the danger to residential areas was over. The fire broke out on Thursday and thousands of volunteers and every available fire engine in Cape Town helped to fight the flames.

Pak Federal Court At Lahore

KARACHI, Jan. 28, (PTI-Reuter): The Federal Court of Pakistan with an expanded Appellate Jurisdiction as legalised by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan will start functioning in the near future with its headquarters at Lahore. it was learned here today.

Bombay Leads

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28, (PTI): Bombay led other cities in the matter of the sale of Republican stamps with Rs. 60,000 on the first day.

It is estimated that the Republic of India stamps of the value of Rs. 1,07,000 were sold at the General Post Offices of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi alone while the sale all over India is expected to have been valued at Rs. 5 lakhs

No Dress Regulation For Journalists In Lobbies

KARACHI, Jan. 27, (PTI-Reuter): The President of the Pakistan Parliament Mr. Tamizuddin Khan said last night that he would waive the dress restrictions imposed on journalists going to the Assembly lobby

During the last session, the Secretary to the Constituent Assembly had issued orders that journalists should wear a dark lounge suit or a dark Sherwani before entering the lobbies. Protesting against the orders the journalists had boycotted the lobbies.

The Constituent Assembly is scheduled to meet on March 13 and is expected to continue for a month.

Punjab University's Venture

AMBALA, Jan. 28, (PTI): The histories of Hindi and Punjabi literature in five volumes each after the pattern of the Cambridge history of English Literature are under compilation by a board of writers appointed hibition Organisers, namely, Messrs. by the Punjab University. An Anglo-Punjabi dictionary is also being compiled. This will be a translation of the Concise Oxford Dictionary.

LAND RESTORED TO MUSLIM FAMILIES

PATIALA, Jan. 28 (P T I): The Patiala and East Punjab States Union Government have restored lands to 373 Muslim families in the villages of Haharpur, Atanwala, Daulatpur and Mukarappur, it is learnt.

The lands—7,000 big has—orginally belonged to these families.

U. S. WANTS FREE HAND IN BRITISH COLONIES

LID OFF COMMERCE CHAMBER'S OFFER

Suggestion For Taking Over U. K.'s Sterling Debt Analysed

★

BY A. RONALD HARDING

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

EXPRESSING his sorrow at the financial difficulties of his Western European partners, kind old Uncle Sam is suggesting a new way of putting them out of their misery. The United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce has been hard at work preparing a plan by which benevolent America would accept responsibility for Britain's £ 3,000 million sterling debt. A generous offer? One cannot help feeling a certain ungrateful suspicion at the names of some of the alleged philanthropists. H. J. Heinz II. "57 Varieties" fame, chairs the Council, the members of which include Philip D. Reed, Chairman of General Electric: Irving S. Olds, Chairman of U. S. Steel: and Mr. L. M. Giannini, President of the Bank of America.

The Council's proposal is simply that the sterling debt should be "sharply scaled down". In return for accepting this, creditors would receive "a partial guarantee" of prompt payment of instalments in dollars from the United States. So far, so good.....But at this point the plan's benevolence begins to wear a little thin.

The U. S. can aid world development, the report continues blandly, by offering capital, technology and "a system of private enterprise which has out-produced the world.....These things taken together could revitalise the developed areas of the world, and, in time, transform the underdeveloped." The key words there undoubtedly, are "taken together" for the Council makes plain its disapproval of any provision of capital or technology without the "private enterprise" system which goes with it: "The time has come to find whether the recipients of financial aid from the U. S. are willing progressively to remove the restrictions which stifle production and trade, beginning not five years hence, but now; and to withhold assistance from those who are unwilling to move in this direction. The time has come to ascertain whether they will give more than lip service to the goals of currency convertibility and multilateral trade. If the U. S. is to continue to pour out its substance in support of friendly foreign nations, it should expect and require reasonable measures of self-help from the beneficiaries, yes, even some concessions to the American way of producing and trading goods. Dollars alone cannot do the job. An unleashing of the forces of private competitive enterprise is the only real hope." Also needed, it declares, are "more incentives for business and fewer restraints and controls on the part of Government."

What It Means

What, then, is the substance of the Council's proposal? Wall Street would offer "partial backing" for a reduced sterling debt, in return for which Britain must hand over effective control of her colonial markets to American big business, "remove the restrictions.....(promote) currency convertibility and multilateral trade.....(make) concessions to the American way of producing and trading goods.....(unless) the forces of private competitive enterprise ... ...".

In one sense these proposals are an attempt to use the dollar in the fight against Socialism; but they are more than that. For today the American colossus is toppling on his precarious pedestal. His foreign markets are disappearing; and the consequent reduction in employment at home has started the internal market on the same fatal downward path. As unsalable goods begin to clutter the warehouses, America speeds along the route travelled in 1929—only this time travelling much faster. Consequently he needs a free hand in Britain's colonies—not to mention an increasingly colonised Britain itself.

He needs control of their raw materials, and their markets, as additional fields for his investment. As the report cautiously indicates, a new form of U. S. "export financing" will "have to be found—and found soon".

From The Horse's Mouth

If anyone hesitates to accept this analysis of American policy, the blunt remarks of Lord Trefgarne, Chairman of the Colonial development Corporation, at a January press conference should resolve all doubts. Lord Trefgarne, who is certainly no Left-Winger, was explaining why his Corporation had turned down a Wall Street offer of five million dollars. The loan terms, he declared, would have involved "an unacceptable intervention" in the British colonies by the American-controlled International Bank. Inspections and reports were demanded "far more exacting" than any required by the Treasury or Colonial Office, and this in spite of the fact that the Corporation offered suitable security and would negotiate the loan at rates which would have been quite satisfactory in any normal non-governmental business deal.

In spite of Lord Trefgarne's angry rejection of such "unacceptable" terms, Britain and the other European Colonial Powers may ultimately be forced by dollar-pressure to accept equally humiliating proposals. Neither "partner" will consider consulting the colonies first. But in the long run these Powers will discover they can no longer use the colonial peoples as pawns in their imperialist game. Wall Street and the City of London may negotiate—but the colonial peoples will have the last word.

SPIRAL APARTMENT HOUSE

This is a scale model of a revolutionary type of apartment house construction, designed by Messrs. Webb and Knapp, of New York. It is of a spiral design and the space is to be rented not in the conventional style or number of rooms, but rented by the square foot—making 'all apartments available for contraction or expansion. The construction also affords the tenant to have a duplex or triplex construction for his apartment. Mr. I. M. PEI, former assistant professor of architecture, Harvard University, embodied these concepts in this house.

"Behold The Burning Flame Of Bapuji's Life"

BY DR. N. R. MUDAKATTE

(A rendering in English of the famous Marathi song "Tee Paha"

BEHOLD, Yonder,
The burning flame of Bapuji's life
Resplendent with glorious light divine.
The Gods, they adore him with flowers celestial,
With wreaths of twinkling stars of Heaven.
Battled he against the tyrannous yoke
Of the mightiest monarchs men ever saw
Fell he headlong into the dire depths
Of suffering agony of dumb mute millions of the world.
Staggered and blushed, the proud perfuming glorious Sandal,
Blushed at him, worn out and torn out,
In the noblest cause of helpless suffering humanity.
Humanity bends low at his feet with tears of solemn gratitude
Behold lo, the burning flame of Bapuji's life,
Resplendent with glorious light divine.

The enthroned mighty kings of the world
They thrilled with joy at the mere mention of his name.
Spell-bound they wondered,—pondered.—wondered,
No sword in his hand,—No,—
The greatest Apostle of Non-violence was he,—
The humblest, truest servant of Mankind.
The four cruel shots that harshly rang,
Tore the ten corners of the world,
Tore through the fleshy bosom of Mother Earth,—
She wept, she bled,—most piteously, poignantly, grievously.—Alas,
The Fire,—on the funeral pyre,—
The moment it touched the bleeding life-less frame sublime,
Shone forth,—Proclaimed to the blundering world,—
The sublimest spark of Divinity that lay hid in Bapuji's Life,—
Proclaimed the noblest mission of his life,
The mission of Truth, Love and Forgiveness.
Behold, lo,—the burning flame of Bapuji's Life,
Resplendent with glorious light divine.

"Truth is God' taught he.
Fought he, tooth and nail, against the ghastly ghostly Untruth.
At the last ebb of his life,—He muttered forgiveness,—
He fell,—with his eternal smile on his shining brow,
With the sweet name Rama on his dying lips.
Blessed,—blessed times out of number,—most blessed,—
Are the holy waters of the Ganges, the Indus,—
And the holy waters of the Jamuna,
That drank the glorious ashes of the Man.
For all futurity,—for all time to come,—for ever,—
His ashes will shine resplendent
On the gleaming forehead of Mother India.
His glorious life-work,—the noblest of its kind on earth,
Will ever remain, the proudest, the most price-less
HERITAGE OF MAN.
Behold, Oh, Yonder,—
The burning flame of Bapuji's life,
Resplendent with Glorious Light Divine.

FORECAST ABOUT 1 9 5 0

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra, detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things, profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASHTRI,
RAJ JYOTISHI.
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

GAMBLE FOR LOVE MAY WIN THE BLUE RIBAND

Stiff Opposition Feared From Mansoor Beg

(By Our Track Reporter)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Blue Riband of our Turf is expected to attract a record crowd tomorrow at Mahaluxmi and without doubt the race will provide thrilling moments for the spectators.

Gamble for Love with her recent facile win in the Oaks will be the popular choice and she is quite likely to score. However, she is now meeting a very stiff company in which Mansoor Beg, Masquerade and the Calcutta challenger, Der-nue-Wey are expected to play a bold part at the finish and the famous Philosopher filly may have to go flat out to ward off Mansoor Beg's bid.

The following are my selections:

1st Race.

HANGOVER — WIN
PHIL MULAKHAT — Next Best

2nd Race.

GUN DRILL — WIN
SULEMAN BAIG — Next Best

3rd Race.

PRINCESSA — WIN
DOMINATE — Next Best

4th Race.

DIL-KI-BAT — WIN
THE DUKE — Next Best
if ab GOLD SPA

5th Race.

GAMBLE FOR LOVE — WIN
MANSOOR BEG — Next Best

6th Race.

QUEEN ANNE — WIN
SHUBH LAXMI — Next Best
if ab PRIDE D'ANTIBES

7th Race.

LIBERTY BELLE — WIN
ASOKA — Next Best
if ab. COUP D'ETAT

8th Race.

NAVROZE — WIN
PAN SUPARI — Next Best

9th Race.

WHIRLPOOL — WIN
BRILLIANT SUNSHINE — Next Best

10th Race.

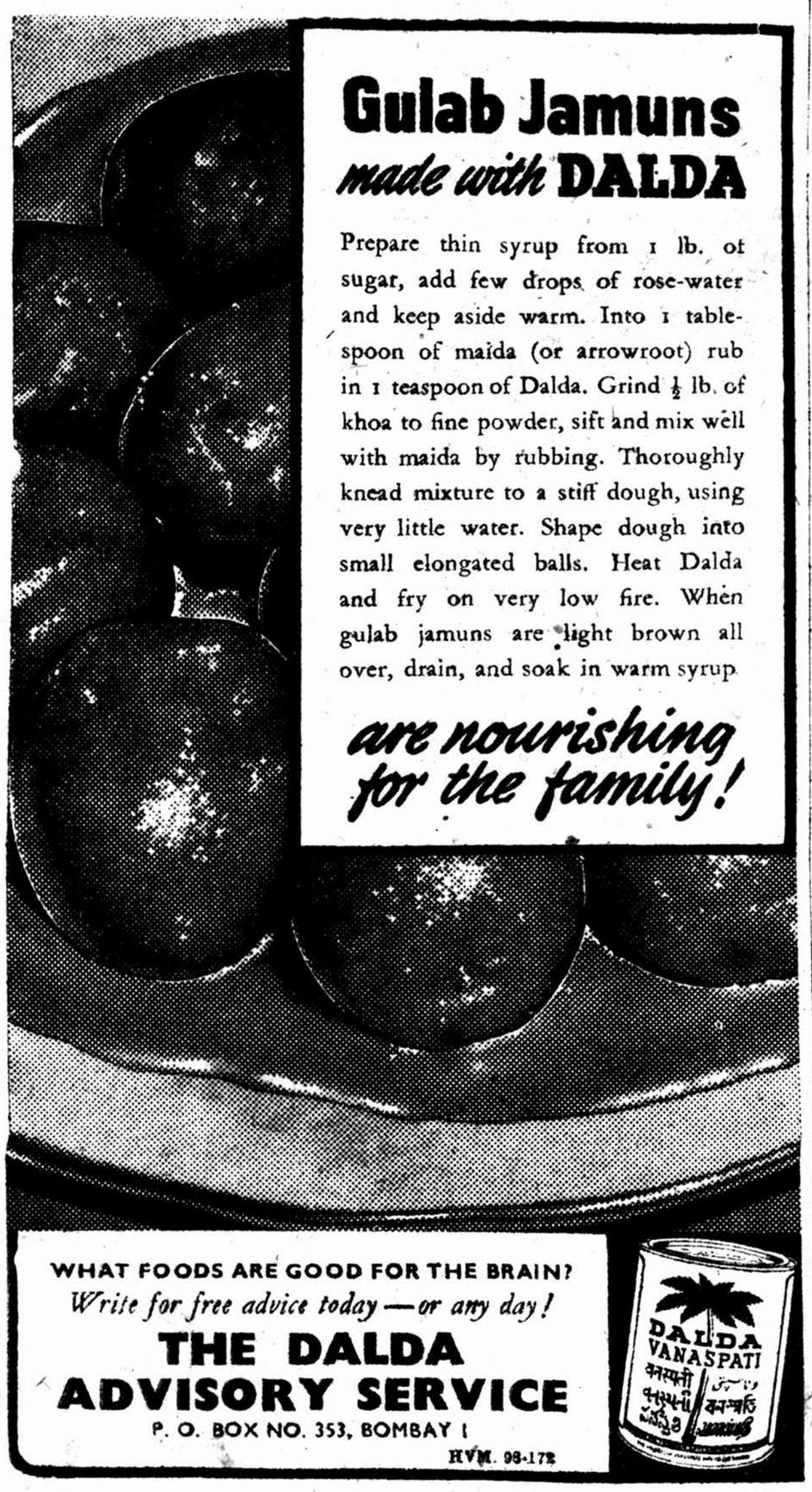
PELION — WIN
GIPSY BILL — Next Best

Choice Treble

DIL-KI-BAT
GAMBLE FOR LOVE
WHIRLPOOL

Flukes

EMBARKATION
TORRENT


Gulab Jamuns
made with DALDA
Prepare thin syrup from 1 lb. of sugar, add few drops of rose-water and keep aside warm. Into 1 tablespoon of maida (or arrowroot) rub in 1 teaspoon of Dalda. Grind ½ lb. of khoa to fine powder, sift and mix well with maida by rubbing. Thoroughly knead mixture to a stiff dough, using very little water. Shape dough into small elongated balls. Heat Dalda and fry on very low fire. When gulab jamuns are light brown all over, drain, and soak in warm syrup
are nourishing for the family!
WHAT FOODS ARE GOOD FOR THE BRAIN?
Write for free advice today—or any day!
THE DALDA ADVISORY SERVICE
P. O. BOX NO. 353, BOMBAY 1
HVM. 98-172
DALDA VANASPATI

Impressive Spurt By Queen Anne

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The following spurts have been noted this morning:—

OUTER TAN

DER-NU-WEY (Davis) headed DESERT KNIGHT (Rickaby) and MANSOOR BEG (Khade), when covering three furlongs in 36 secs. The ly to make amends tomorrow.

QUEEN ANNE (D'Monte) disposed of TITLI (Damodar) and SUMMER LIGHTNING (Duffy) when sent over four. They moved at 3|4 pace over the first furlong and made the last three in 36 secs. Queen Anne is likely t omake amends tomorrow.

NAVROZE (Khade) moved in-front of BATTLING ADMIRAL (Shiba) and DOMINATE (Purtu) when sent over three furlongs. Timing 36 secs

COUP D'ETAT (Whitesde) made a three furlongs burst in 36 secs.

QUICKSAND (Cunningham) hold FLYING CLIPPER (Medhe) when negotiating three furlongs in 37 secs.

ROYAL CRUSADER (Rickaby) moved at a fair pace and clocked three furlongs in 38 secs.

PRIDE D'ANTIBES (Davis) and GOLD LEGION (Purtu) covered three furlongs in 35-3|5 secs. The first named was easily better.

PANDITJI (Sk. Ahmed) showed out from SAJAN (Purtu) and PARDESHI (Davis) when covering three furlongs in 36-1|5 secs.

BATTLE OUT (Bhoor Singh) beat PHONE AGAIN (Aurobinda) when engaged over three furlongs. He returned 37 secs.

MACK (D'monte) spared a length from GUN DRILL (Damodar) and STRIDING EDGE (F. Md.) was a poor third when sent over three furlongs He returned 36 secs.

EMBARKATION (Khade) was out for an airing. She clocked three furlongs in 39-1|2 secs.

RACE GRASS

MANIANA (Pierce) shaped better than OTHELLO (Kadam) when traversing three furlongs in 37-1|2 secs.

FULL HOUSE (Pierce) THE CAVALIER (Kadam) and BILLET DUOX (Jones) lay in the order mentioned when clocking a spurt over three furlongs in 34-1|5 secs.

SPORTS JOTTINGS

(Continued From Page 9)

did with their Soccer Committee a few years ago. Or at any rate its function should be so clearly laid down that they are completely beyond the limits of mischief.

I hope President Naval Tata would himself take up the matter in hand and patch up the differences between the two bodies as early as possible so that our hockey may be saved from incalculable harm. Personal animosity or jealousy should not be allowed to ruin our sport

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS GO ABROAD

Although the Asian Lawn Tennis Tournament brought two championships home through Dilip Bose and Sumant Misra, India's No. 1 and 2, the National Championships, both on lawn and hard courts played at Allahabad and Madras respectively, evaded the Indian players altogether. Of course Dilip gave a wide berth to the Madras tournament after his sad experience at Allahabad, Sumant had the mortification of eating the humble pie at the hands of the foreigners at both the centres. There is nobody else in India today who is good enough to hold his own against them.

While Allahabad saw the reputation of the Phillipine stars, F. Ampon and C. Carmona, rising sky-high as they collared both the singles and doubles titles for men between them, Madras found P. Washer earning the same kudos for Belgium. The American women, however, did not allow the laurels to go out of their hands at either place, though Patricia Canning Todd surrendered, the singles crown to her compatriot 'Gussie' Moran at Madras. Needless to mention, our women were nowhere in the picture at either place.

BOMBAY COLD-SHOULDERED

We had great hopes that some of these stars would pay a visit to Bombay and take part in the Western India or other Championships. But for one reason or another most of them have been unable to appear on the Bombay courts I fail to understand, however, why the American women and the Continental players prepared to go to Travancore and play in a minor competition and leave the major tournaments here. It is hoped that they will be persuaded to visit Bombay during the C.C.I. tournament so that our tennis enthusiasts may see them in action.

I understand that the Phillipinos are returning home straight away for their National Championships. We hear that Dilip Bose and Sumant Misra are also accompanying them. Such exchange of visits is very good indeed both from the sporting and social points of view. I trust our representatives will leave behind an excellent impression among the Phillipinos. It is gratifying to learn all the foreign tourists who came here in connection with the Asian Championships are carrying away happy recollections from our land. This augurs well for the future.

LONDON TO KARACHI IN 12 HOURS!

First Jet Airliner Service By End Of 1951

KARACHI, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter)—Sir Miles Thomas, Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, said here tonight that the world's first jet airliner, the British De Havilland Comet, was expected to fly commercially between London and Karachi next year—a year earlier than had previously been stated.

FIRST RUN

The B.O.A.C. would introduce the Comet first on the London-Australia run and would start with a short-stage service probably as far as Cairo.

By the end of 1951 he expected jet airliners to be flying regularly as far as Karachi.

Sir Miles have these estimated timings for the new plane: London-Karachi, at first 15 hours, later to be cut to a little over 12 hours; London-Calcutta 22 hours, later to be reduced to 17 hours: London-Singapore 28 hours, later to be reduced to 25 hours.

NEW PARTY IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 27 (PTI).

A manifesto announcing the formation of a new party called "The All India Republican party" here on January 26 has been issued tonight over the signatures of Messrs. H.D. Rajah, S. Ramanathan, a former minister, and five others.

The manifesto says. "The historic role of the Congress has ended with the attainment of Swaraj which was the only declared objective" It dismisses Socialists and Communists as being incapable of growing into "real opposition parties" The Socialists are half Congress and half Communist and they wear khaddar and mouth Marxist slogans. The Communists, the manifesto says, regard Soviet Russia as their fatherland and "have recently gone into the wilderness of anarchist violence which will for ever disable them from growing into a constitutional opposition"

The signatories of the manifesto therefore feel the necessity of a third party "which will go directly to the help of the people who are ground down by oppressive controls which accentuate their inherrent poverty and helplessness" The new party stands "for rapid progress of agricultural and industrial production and the raising of the standard of living of the masses" It will function "as a constitutional opposition to the Congress seeking the support of the people through the ballot box".

TOMB OF ST. PETER FOUND

Vatican Discovery

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 28 (PTI-Reuter): Vatican sources said tonight that Pope Pius XII would announce shortly that the tomb of the Apostle Peter has been found under the Basilica of Saint Peters.

The sources said the Pope had chosen the eleventh anniversary of his election+March 2—to make the announcement.

At the same time he will inaugurate grottoes brought to light beneath the huge Bacilica by the excavations around the Apostle's tomb.

The Pope's announcement, the sources said, would confirm the ancient Catholic tradition that St. Peter was buried beside Nero's circus where he was martyred and that the Bacilica was built over his tomb 300 years later by Constantine.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 27: Two persons died of plague in the Isolation Hospital in Hyderabad city during the week ended January 21. The total number of plague cases admitted was 14 during the week.

SHORT STORY

HUMAN HANDS

By S. KRISHNIAH

EVERYBODY in South India has heard of Dr. Immanuel Schneider although only a few have actually been his patients. Not everyone could afford to consult that eminent specialist and only the rich could become in-patients in his up-to-date surgery on Mount Road.

But in spite of the Jewish surgeon's extortionate fees his fame spread, within a few months of his setting up a practice, all through the length and breadth of India. His surgery was full almost always. Businessmen from Bombay, Government officials from Delhi, landlords from Punjab, merchants from Calcutta—all visited his consulting rooms and sometimes received the beneficent touch of his healing knife. Many are the stories still circulating of miraculous cures Dr. Schneider has performed and of the people he has rescued from the certain clutches of premature death.

Dr. Schneider's fame in surgery was eclipsed only by the notoriety he obtained by his religious outlook. Dr. Schneider was an atheist. Not only was he an atheist but he was also offensively irreligious. He revelled in blasphemy and never let an opportunity slip when he could heap curses and malediction on anything divine or sacred.

●

He had his excuses of course but even then few could understand his monomania. As an Austrian Jew who had for years experienced life in a concentration camp under Hitlerite Germany one could condone his lack of faith in a God of Love. Suffering untold tortures under inhuman fiends, Dr. Schneider had more than once lifted his frail voice to the God of Abraham and the God of Jacob only to find that Deity deaf and unconcerned.

Dr. Latif understood him a little. He was Dr. Schneider's assistant. He had a brilliant career in Madras Medical College and had taken up an appointment under this eminent surgeon more for the valuable things he could learn under the master than for the unattractive salary he received. It had been a terrible surprise to Dr. Latif when he had been taken on. Better qualified surgeons than he had sought the post just to apprentice themselves to Dr. Schneider.

Dr. Schneider himself was pleased with Latif. He had tried many assistants since he had set up practice in Madras but had found that most of them were not keen on hard work. On the contrary he found Latif a willing worker and a brilliant assistant and also one in whose care he could safely entrust the post-operation care of his patients. Dr. Schneider also took great pains to teach Latif Neuro-Surgery in which he was a specialist.

From the professional point of view Dr. Schneider was Latif's hero. He admired the surgeon's dexterity of fingers as they probed with certitude for a tumour in the brain. The slightest fumbling, the most delicate pressure on the wrong spot and the patient on the table would die forthwith. It was not every surgeon who could crack open the skull of a living man and remove a tumour from the brain. It was sheer wizardry and Latif knew it.

But there were times when his admiration for the great man was displaced by pity. Through being his assistant for several years he became a close personal friend and discovered that beneath the harsh exterior of the atheist was a man with tender emotions. He knew that in the breast of the extortionate professional man pulsed a tender heart. Latif alone knew the story of his life—of how he had seen devilish maniacs butcher his wife, of how his fifteen-year-old daughter was successively raped by numerous German soldiers drunk with the pride of Austrian occupation. Latif had seen the indelible mark of hot iron across the chest of Dr. Schenider—a brand he had received in one of the concentration camps. He knew why nails did not grow on some of his fingers. His heart ached for Dr. Schneider when the latter cursed and maligned the God of Jacob.

They were a strange pair—the doctors Schneider and Latif—but they pulled on together for years. They respected each other and together they stood sentinel at Death's doorway for many a human being suffering from otherwise incurable ailments.

Now Dr. Schneider has disappeared from Madras leaving no trace. Whether he would have continued to practice in Madras but for that incident is a moot point.

●

Dr. Schneider and Dr. Latif had finished their morning rounds and just entered the consulting room when two visitors were shown in.

"Good morning, Doctor" greeted the elder gentleman, "I am Ramakrishnan".

"Good morning, Mr. Ramakrishnan", greeted the surgeon mispronouncing his visitor's name, "Meet my assistant, Dr. Latif".

Dr. Latif shook hands with the newcomer.

"Please sit down.....What can I do for you?"

"I've come to consult you, doctor, regarding my son", Mr. Ramkrishnan said pointing to the younger man.

Thereupon Dr. Schneider closely questioned the visitor and went through the sheet of paper which another surgeon, who had initially handled the case, had given them.

Dr. Schneider and Dr. Latif examined the patient. The symptoms were clear. Severe, continuous headache, failing eye-sight, onset of paralysis on the right side—all these could only mean one thing.

"The doctor whom you consulted first is perfectly right in diagnosis", said Dr. Schneider. "I'm certain that there is a tumour in the brain. I can remove it of course. But perhaps you realise the nature of the operation. It is an extremely difficult one."

"Yes, I was told so. They also told me that you are a neu....neuro-surgeon or something like that and you would be able to remove it".

"That's right. And, of course..... Will you come to the other room with me?"

●

Dr. Schneider took Mr. Ramkrishnan to a private room adjoining the consulting room leaving Dr. Latif to chat with the patient.

"I didn't like talking in the presence of your son. You know, Mr. Ramkrishnan, that if the tumour is not removed your son may not live very long."

Mr. Ramakrishnan remained silent.

"I'm almost sure the operation will be successful. Only last week I had a similar case and the patient is now progressing satisfactorily"

"I do hope my son will be all right".

"There is every hope that he will be.....Perhaps you know my fees are rather high. It'll cost you two thousand five hundred rupees".

"What? Two thousand five hundred? That's exhorbitant"

"I told you about my fees being usually very high".

Mr. Ramakrishnan thought for a while.

"All right, doctor. It's not the money I'm much bothered about. It is my son"

"You need have no fear, Mr. Ramakrishnan"

"Thank you doctor. Next to God my trust is in you".

And it was this that caused Dr. Schneider to explode.

"Next to God? What do you mean?"

"I mean that if it is God's will you will save my son".

"Nonsense. I'm going to cure your son—not God!" he protested brusquely.

"Of course, but....."

"There is no but".

"You can't say that, doctor. After all only God can cure him although you operate".

"God cure him?" Dr. Schneider laughed derisively. "So why don't you take him to God? Why do you bring him to me? I tell you I'm the only man who can cure him—God willing or not. Got that?

"Since you talk so much about God, take him away and see whether you can keep him alive for another few months. That'll be a damn good cure!" Dr. Schneider laughed again.

●

Mr. Ramakrishnan did not know what to say, but Dr. Schneider was really incensed.

"Don't blink, man. Come on. Take your son. Take him to God. Next to God, eh? Then why do you come to the second best? Take him away and damn soon you'll know a lot about God."

Dr. Schneider had worked himself to a frenzy as he pushed his client towards the consulting room.

"So Latif", said the surgeon as they entered the consulting room", Mr. Ramakrishnan is going to entrust his son with a better surgeon than I." He laughed again and turned to the father and son holding the door open for their exit. "Wish you luck—and please do come and let me know the result." His tone was bitter with sarcasm.

Still in a daze, Mr. Ramakrishnan led his son out of the room. Dr. Schneider banged the door shut and turned towards his assistant. "There the fools go", he said. "They'll damn soon realise their mistake."

"But what happened?

"What happened? I'll tell you. That fool of a father tells me that if it is God's will I'll successfully operate on his son. I told him that if it is God's will I need not operate at all and sent him away. To come and tell me that!

Latif listened patiently but he could not get rid of the thought that Dr. Schneider had virtually signed the death-warrant of the young man. No other surgeon could remove that tumour. And according to medical science if that tumour was not removed it was certain death for the patient. Latif almost felt himself a party to crime. He knew it was no use trying to change Dr. Schneider's decision. He was very bull-headed where his religious outlook was concerned. But he could not allow a man to die because of a trifling difference in religion. It was shameful. And yet, what could he do?

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Dr. Schneider and Dr. Latif were in the consulting room a month later having a chat because the latter had just returned from a month's vacation. It was then that two visitors were announced and Mr. Ramakrishnan and his son were shown in.

"Good morning, Dr. Schneider" said Mr. Ramakrishnan beaming from ear to ear, "I've come to thank you. God cured my son!"

"What?"

"I said God cured my son!"

It was evident that the young man was suffering no more from any disease and was in good health.

Dr. Schneider blinked uncomprehendingly for a few moments and slowly he realised that the young man had been cured.

"Now I must take leave, doctor" said the father "I came here because you told me that last time I met you, to come and inform you about the health of my son. Would you like to examine him?"

"N-No...n-n-no...." stammered Dr. Schneider.

"Then I'll be going", and with a 'namaste' the father and son left the consulting room.

Suddenly Dr. Schneider understood and looked accusingly at Latif.

"So you operated on him?"

Latif remained silent.

"Do you know you could have killed that boy? How dare you take such a risk? You know very well that neuro-surgery is no joke. It requires trained fingers."

Latif smiled innocuously.

"God guided my fingers!"

"COULD THERE BE A LITTLE MORE?"

Nebelspalter, Germany

Reds Build A-Bomb-Proof City Facing U. S.

●

BY a rather devious route comes a report that the Soviets have a "military underground city" . proof-against atomic-bomb attack, on the Siberian coast facing the United States.

The report is published in the important Lisbon daily, 'A Voz' in a dispatch from Tokyo, which quotes recently repatriated Japanese war prisoners of the Russians.

Some of these men claimed to have been employed in building the city and assert the following details about it;

It lies 200 miles north-east of Vladivostok and has been dug under three hills. Eighty tunnels lead into the city, hewn out of the rock. Inside are military depots, stores, barracks and "hangars for thousands of airplanes." Outside, in the open, there is said to be a huge airfield, "capable of accommodating 28,000 military aircraft."

These gigantic figures suggest that the story should be taken with at least a grain or two of salt!

When a 10-year-old Pawtucket, Rhode Island, grammar school pupil came home for lunch and found his parents out, he prepared his own meal and topped it off with a full glass of liquid from "a ginger ale bottle". It took the boy hours to regain consciousness—in the bottle was brandy.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

TO keep you abreast of the times: Now that China proper is passing —or, as a matter of fact,—has already passed into the control of the Communists, the more remote parts of that vast land are feeling the pressure of events too. A hundred delegates representing the mountainous Chinese provinces of Sinkiang, Chinghai, and Suiyun assembled recently at Wangyehffu in an attempt to rally the mongol tribes against Communist influence.

Among the delegates to this Chinese Conference were representatives of the Kazak people, who are among the wildest inhabitants of this region, and are more accustomed to the saddle than the conference table. The Kazaks number about four and a half million. Nobody knows the exact number because a census has never been taken, and would prove impossible among a people so constantly on the move. They go back in history to the great Genghiz Khan, the Mongol conqueror of Asia, who brought them from their homes in Asia Minor to the lands of Central Asia.

Fiery Independence

Until recently the Kazaks were organised in "hordes", with each horde divided into tribes which in turn had divisions into clans or groups of families. Both Russia and China have tried to organise the Kazaks into more manageable groups, but the independence of the people always flares up at outside interference.

The life of the Kazaks is spent wandering in search of grazing for their vast herds of sheep and cattle, and for the two-humped camel which is their favourite beast of burden. They move with the seasons, paying no attention to frontiers, but only seeking the greenest grass for their stock. During the war one enormous horde of Kazaks burst into the northern valleys of India, driven down from the high plateaus by bitter weather and lack of pasture

Skilled Horsemen

Strong in physique, with slit eyes red faces, and compact, well-made bodies, the Kazaks are the toughest people in Central Asia. Their skill in horsemanship is astounding. Most of their games are played on horseback, requiring extreme agility and control. The traditional game of "Oghlak" requires a group of horsemen on the sturdy Kazak ponies and the carcass of a sheep, the aim of the man carrying the carcass being to carry it beyond a certain line, while his opponents do everything to prevent him.

A Kazak man spends nearly all his life in the saddle, ranging over the open steppes, shepherding his stock of sheep and camels. The smart young Kazak men wear handsome peaked cloth hats, bright red and fur-lined. Both Russia and the Chinese Nationalists are wooing the Kazak people because their fighting power is high among the tribes. Who will win remains to be seen: but it is a fair guess that the Kazaks will retain their independence whatever advances are made to them!

How Clever!

"Cousin Hare 'is' careless," said one Mother Rabbit to another as they sat under a tree at the edge of the clover field where their children were playing and feeding.

"I quite agree", said the other Mother. "Just look at the way she has made her nursery right flat on the ground in the middle of that tussocy field over there. There's nothing but bent-over grasses for shelter."

"She ought to have dug a nursery tunnel for her babies to sleep in, and take shelter in, as we have," said the first Mother.

"Tu-whit! Tu-whit!" laughed the Wood Owl in his hole in the trunk above them. "Why don't you use your eyes instead of talking so much?"

"Indeed!" said the second Mother Rabbit haughtily. "Since you're so wise perhaps you will explain."

"Have 'you' tried to spot those baby hares yourselves?" he asked.

"Well—er—no". said both Mothers together.

"If you did, you couldn't", said Wood Owl firmly. "Don't forget that they were born with fur on and eyes open, so didn't need underground homes till their fur grew, like your babies. And also, their brown-grey fur exactly matches the brown-grey grass tussocks, where they are hiding. So no-one can spy them out."

"But enemies track us by scent much more than by seeing us," objected the first Mother Rabbit.

"Enemies 'can't' track Mrs. Hare to her nursery by scent," answered Wood Owl. That's what I meant by using your eyes. If you watch your Cousin Hare leaving her nursery you will see that she doesn't just hop away, as you do, but springs off with enormous leaps. And she comes home in the same manner. By taking this precaution she leaves no scent trails leading straight to her nursery."

"How clever!" cried the Rabbit Mothers, understanding at last.

Air Raid On The Frontier

A great air battle between a large flock of storks and a raiding party of eagles was fought recently near the little Spanish town of Zorita, in the lonely province of Caceres, near the Portuguese frontier.

This is a favourite nesting-place for storks, for here they are usually left in peace. One day recently, however, their peace was rudely disturbed!

A party of about forty eagles arrived from the distant mountains and attacked the nests of the storks, carrying off many of the young. The next day the same thing happened.

This, aparently, was too much for the storks. The same evening Spanish workmen in the neighbouring fields saw a great company of about eighty of the long-beaked, slender-legged birds in urgent conference. After a time eight storks detached themselves from the others and flew off in different direction as if on a mission.

Costly Victory, Indeed!

Two days later the result of this was seen when about 200 storks began to arrive from all directions, swelling the stork colony to unheard-of dimensions.

The next time the eagles came over on a marauding expedition the storks savagely attacked them, three or four storks to each eagle. Although the surprised eagles were nimbler and more manoeuvrable in the air it seemed to be the aim of some storks deliberately to crash into them in mid-air while the others thrust at them with their beaks. The battle, watched by all the villagers for miles around, lasted for half an hour. At the end of that period over a hundred storks lay dead on the ground, but they had accounted for every one of the invaders. Then the surviving storks, of those who had come to succour their comrades, flew away again, their mission nobly accomplished.

Entertainment programme inside Elephanta Caves.

Flotsam And Jetsam

Goods lost at sea and found floating are called flotsam. Goods thrown overboard or jettisoned during a storm or washed up from a wreck, are called jetsam

They do not belong to the finder, however, even if he cannot trace the owner. They must be handed over to the Crown, and part of their value is paid as a reward.

HEIGHT OF LAZINESS

Jim was a lazy young fellow, and one thing he really hated was getting up in the morning.

"Now then, Jim," called his mother, "it's past time for getting up."

Jim rolled over.

"I'll stay here until it comes round again, then."

SIDE-SPLITTING

Sammy Simple says that whenever he splits his sides laughing he just runs until he gets a stitch.

Alone Across The Atlantic

One day recently a 20-foot yawl sailed up to City Island, off New York, and a bearded man stepped ashore. He was 34-year-old Mr. Edward Allcard, of Cobham, Surrey, and he had made a lone voyage all the way from Gibraltar!

In the course of the 80-day journey across the Atlantic the seven-ton yawl "Temptress" covered 4,500 miles and met all kinds of weather conditions. On one occasion Mr. Allcard was stunned by a falling rigging-block and nearly fell over the side; it was when the stout little ship was being followed by a school of mustard-coloured sharks, with whom, said the lone voyager, there was "a very happy understanding."

Mr. Allcard, who served in the RAF Air-Sea Rescue Service during the war, has always had a love of the sea. He owned his first boat when he was four. "I always wanted to see America," he told a journalist. Now he can realise his ambition.

Taxi To Paradise

A gay cavalcade of thirty taxis, each one liberally bedecked with coloured streamers and balloons, moved out of Edinburgh the other day carrying a hundred and twenty happy crippled children to the seaside. The children were guests for the day of the city's taxi-men

A piper playing in the leading taxi added to the gaiety of the occasion, and there were few who did not turn to wave to the children as the cheerful procession passed. Even Edinburgh's senior taxi-driver sported a brightly-coloured paper cap instead of his official peaked cap.

At the first stop the taxis drew up in a serried rank, and each driver dashed into an ice-cream shop, reappearing a few minutes later with handfuls of cones for his beaming charges. Then the journey to the sea was continued, and at Gullane the children spent a long and happy day.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Shri Tirath Sabhani, Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya, Miss Sati Ramchandani and Brother Shewak Bhojraj, of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, visited the Kalyan Camps last week-end, when meetings of the Balkan-ji-Bari workers of all camps and of the children of a few camps were arranged.

Those of you who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari will do good to send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, and get themselves enrolled in it soon. Dada will be glad to hear from you.

JAI HIND

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR, BOMBAY 21.

Boys and girls of the Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari on an excursion to the Elephanta caves where they had a very happy time.

Our Earth Is Not Round!

EVIDENCE ABOUT THIRD AXIS IN EQUATORIAL LATITUDE

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

A new concept of the shape of the earth may result from gravity measures made around the world for the Navy during the past year.

The spinning globe may turn out to be a "triaxial ellipsoid" instead of a spheroid, as has been believed for centuries

Gravity over a large part of the planet now has been tied in directly with the ascertained value for Washington determined by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. It was impossible, however, to make comparisons with the world gravity center at Potsdam, just outside Berlin—to which access was denied by the Russians.

The measurements were made by Dr. George P. Wollard of the University of Wisconsin and were made possible by a new type of gravity meter—essentially a weight attached to a spring—which could be carried easily in an airplane. Previous gravity meters have required precise temperature control which, in turn, has made heavy equipment necessary. The new meter measures the gravitational pull with an accuracy of one part in 1,000,000.

Measurements were made at the official gravity bases of 14 nations and at about 20 subsidiary stations. Some noteworthy differences from officially accepted figures were found, especially in England, when compared with the Washington station.

Third Axis

The shape of the earth is the major problem involved. It is now considered as very close to a sphere with two major axes—one running north and south through the Poles and the other at right angles to this in the lattitude of the Equator. The second is slightly longer than the first.

There is some evidence, however, that the planet may have a third axis in the equatorial latitude. One may go through the center of the earth from some point in India to the Pacific coast of the United States. The other, considerably shorter, may turn from the Middle Atlantic to the Middle Pacific.

This would make the earth unexpectedly lopsided. The truth of the hypothesis may be determined by analysis of Dr. Woollard's measurements.

It also may be possible to trace more precisely the earthquake lines of the earth. There are believed to be two major lines along which quakes occur. One starts on the Pacific coast of the United States and runs through the Aleutians to Japan and thence to the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies, where it splits into two branches—one running south-ward, probably through the Antarctic continent, and thence up the west coast of South America to complete the circle; the other running across the Central Pacific. The second major line runs across the United States, Europe and Asia in about the latitude of Washington. It is of slight importance.

These earthquake lines are believed to be marked by notable deviations in the gravitational pull.

Four submarine expeditions have measured gravity at sea off the two coasts of the United States in the West Indies and off northern South America. A notable possible finding which awaits further study of the figures for confirmation, is that a sharp line can be drawn between the edges of continents and sea basins.

The Eastern shore of North America, for example, appears to extend about 100 miles into the Atlantic before real sea bottom starts. This stretch, periodically, from the geological viewpoint, is above water and submerged.

It hitherto has been supposed that the difference between sea bottom close to the shore and in the middle of the ocean is due to deposits of debris washed down from the land. The navy submarine explorations indicate that the distinction is much more fundamental. Ocean basin is always ocean basin and continent always continent. There is a sharp gravity line between them which can be determined rather precisely with the new meters

It is proposed to extend the submarine measurements to all the Atlantic and Pacific shores of North America.

Cosmic Clouds And Solar System

COSMIC clouds float around the rotating earth.

They are vast aggregations of infinitesimally minute particles—electrons, protons and nuclei of atoms—which constitute a hitherto unsuspected element of the solar system. Hydrogen nuclei have been detected in them, and they may consist chiefly of this mother gas of all creation.

These clouds may be "smoke puffs from the sun." They may have drifted into the solar system from far-distant parts of the universe, or they may be something left over from creation. At present, practically everything concerning them is a mystery which scientists of the Carnegie Institution of Washington are trying to clear at the Institution's upper atmosphere research station at Derwood, Md.

About the only way of studying them is through a system of radio-pulse probes set up to analyze the bottom layer of the ionosphere, the three-layer electrical blanket around the earth which reflects a large band of radio waves and makes all long-range broadcasting possible.

This extremely sensitive apparatus has been assembled to make more than 2,000 pulse probes an hour over a wide range of wave lengths. The minute fractions of seconds required for different wave lengths to be echoed back to earth and the amount which returns give much information which could be acquired in no other way.

Among the facts gathered thus far is that these clouds fall toward the bottom of the ionosphere at a rate of about a mile and a half a second. This gives no indication, however, of the speed with which they may be hurtling through space before they are gathered up by the earth's magnetic field. This may be as great as 40 miles a second.

Composition

It is certain, Carnegie Scientists say, that such a cloud must consist of approximately equal numbers of positively and negatively charged particles. Otherwise they would blow up. They could not be held together by gravitational attraction.

Some of these clouds may be enormous. Others, there now is reason to believe, may not be more than a few miles in diameter. With the new system of radio probes, it is expected that much will be learned of their frequency and their composition.

Researchers are beginning to associate the lowest layer of the ionosphere with weather on the earth's surface. Observations of this behaviour, it is believed, may give the earliest indications of coming weather changes.

One comparison is to the surface of a stream flowing over a very rough bottom, the bottom in this case being the turbulent atmosphere directly above the earth's surface where weather phenomena become apparent.

Turn Clouds Into Snow

Particles a millionth of a billionth the weight of grains of sand change clouds to snow.

They come from dust and smoke swept into the high atmosphere. A normal concentration is from 1,000 to 10,000 per cubic inch. Sometimes, however, the number is as high as 10,000,000.

This is the finding of General Electric Co. Engineers from a 20-month study carried out on the top of Mt. Washington, N.H., in co-operation with the office of Naval Research and the Army Signal Corps. The object was to determine, further, the feasibility of seeding clouds with similarly minute particles to produce precipitation. They apparently are necessary as nuclei for the condensation of water vapour. More than 4,000 tests were made with a highly ingenious apparatus developed by the engineers to count the particles.

The Mount Washington experiments, according to the General Electric Co. report, showed that a major source of these particles is the great plains region and the arid regions adjacent to the Continental Divide. Wind storms carry the tiny nuclei into the sky where they may be transported thousands of miles. For example, soil from the dust bowl regions of the west was found in snow and rain over New England.

The average size of such a particle is less than a millionth of an inch, and some may be much smaller. They are still, however, large bodies compared with atmospheric molecules.

Navigation By Screeching Of Stars

Navigation by the screeching of stars is being investigated by the Navy.

Within the past two years there have been found several "hot spots" in the Milky Way from which great streams of radio waves are coming through space to the earth. This is the stellar noise which interferes with Radio reception.

It hitherto had been believed to emanate from the whole universe of stars. Now it is known to come from rather restricted areas—perhaps from single stars or small groups of stars with temperatures thousands of times that of the sun.

These hot spots are fixed in space and fairly constant in their noise output. Most of the streams come generally from the neighbourhood of the constellation of Sagittarius, beyond which lies the center of the Milky Way Galaxy, hidden forever from view by black clouds of cosmic dust thousands of light years in thickness.

Radioprobe

The direction of the streams can be determined with some precision by present radio equipment. Thus these hot spots provide points of reference in the sky. They are not as precise as the fixed stars at night, but probably are considerably more precise than the sun during the day. If the proposed navigation becomes practical, ships would be steered both by the stars that shine in the dark and stars that talk in the day

The investigations are being carried out by University contractors under the office of Naval Research. Success, it is explained, depends on possibility of much more precise localization of the incoming noise than is practical with equipment now available. About the best that could be done at present is to locate a position within about 5 degrees of latitude and longitude.

The drawback to development is the great size of equipment which now would be needed. This is true especially for air navigation where, it is believed, the system eventually may find its greatest usefulness. Observers in the United States, England and Australia are trying to find more of the hot spots and get more precise determinations of their locations.

If the new system can be made practical, it presumably would do away entirely with any need for dead reckoning. No weather conditions, night or day, would affect the incoming cosmic noise.

This type of navigation would prove of particular value in the Arctic and Antarctic where the magnetic compass fails to function in the neighbourhood of the magnetic poles.

SAND PARTICLES TURN CLOUDS TO SNOW

Heligoland For Scientific Research

THE strategic islands of Heligoland in the North Sea and Pantellaria in the Mediterranean may be internationalized as scientific observatories.

Proposals that the former, its fortifications demolished, be retained as a biological station and the latter as a combined international biological station and astronomical observatory are reported by UNESCO, the scientific and cultural organization of the United Nations They would be removed forever from war uses.

Heligoland, a barren island transformed by the Germans into a fortress which was the country's major safeguard against naval attack in both world wars, lies in the direct migration route of birds flying over the North Sea. It has been a bird observatory for more than a century. The Germans also set up a marine biological station there which made notable contributions to science over the course of a generation.

Active in the movement for its internationalization are the British Royal Society and Royal Geographic Society. The movement is led by Col. R. Meinertzhagen, probably Europe's foremost authority on bird life.

Italy's 'Heligoland'

The barren rock of Pantellaria, between Tunisia and Sicily, came suddenly into history when the Italians transformed it into the "Heligoland of the Mediterranean" during the last war. It was a serious menace to sea traffic and had to be reduced before the Allied invasion of Sicily was possible.

It also is in the direct path of migrating birds between Europe and Africa and would be an ideal place for the study of Mediterranean plants and animals.

Of even more significance, however, is a proposal now before the United Nations for the establishment of a world astronomical observatory somewhere in Southern Europe with a branch in nearby North Africa for study of the sun

In the last report of the organization, Pantellaria—instead of Malta, as was first proposed—is suggested as an ideal place for such an establishment.

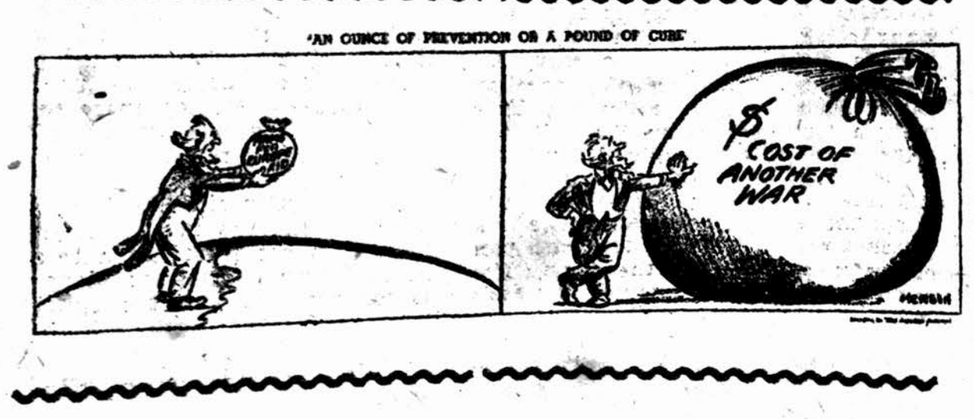
Possible Combinations On A Bank Vault?

★

The lock people claim that some of the giants have 100,000,000 or more different combinations you could turn before you hit the right one. However, in a test, a mid-western college professor of mathematics took a safe with 1,000,000 possible combinations and after a year and a half or random tries hit the correct combination on the 59 thousandth attempt. Inasmuch as most bank robbers can't wait around that long, they work instead by feel and sound, in addition to explosives. But they seldom succeed in opening the really big babies, no matter how skilled they may be. There is no key type lock which can't be picked. As soon as one company announces they have just developed such a thing, another competing outfit sends out an expert to pick it, and so far they've never failed to open any of them without a key.

A mobile library for children in outlying districts of SYDNEY has proved a most successful experiment. An old emergency ambulance, fitted with shelves and converted into an attractive library, calls fortnightly at ten different settlements outside the city boundaries. The library carries a plentiful supply of picture books because many of the members are too young to read.

British Australian, London



Let us talk it over—

A FEMINIST while talking about men and women refers to them as the 'Haves' and the 'Have-nots' and curiously enough often fails to realise that even among her ilk are to be found such categories!

Take, for example, the question of 'equal pay for equal work'. The selfish male tries to put down this demand of women workers as unfair, because in his opinion the responsibilities of man are greater than those of woman in the sense that the former is looked upon as the traditional supporter of the family while the latter's idea is to become self-supporting. At the same time many a man in employment today takes a different view of the situation.

Her main argument these days at least is that in most cases, the office girl is not merely self-supporting but helps to supplement the father's income too. According to her, the married colleague of hers who is already provided with a home of her own and an earning partner, is an unfair competitor. She further goes on to argue that unlike herself, the married woman has not to complete her educational career either and that she can afford looking less chic and smart and thus spend less money. Besides, her earnings are essentially supplementary to that of her husband's. Building up a case for herself on this kind of reasoning she virtually ends up by saying that the married woman should not get undue scope for competition in the sphere of employment.

An attitude somewhat similar to this was manifested to me the other day by an enterprising bright young thing, who almost felt scandalised when I told her that the particular job she had set her heart upon was meant for a married woman only! She sulked a lot because the job held out a decent salary and, moreover, had seemed to be within her easy reach in view of her bright scholastic career and some experience of office work as well. But she lacked one essential qualification, which I told her was not so difficult to be accomplished. That accomplishment, however, would have put her in the class of working women who earned a supplementary income and were not entitled according to her own argument to compete in the jobs market.

It is fortunate indeed that in India marriage has rarely been a bar to women seeking employment even in Government service. Just the contrary had been the case in many advanced countries of the West, where women had to fight bitterly to get such a ban removed in the early years of the present century. And it some times appears that the pendulum is now swinging in the opposite direction for some employers are wondering whether it would not be better to employ a married woman who is already settled down in a place and is more likely to be steady than a young miss whose course of life is sure to change the day the right man comes along.

It means losing an experienced hand and wasting time again in training up a new-comer, all of which upsets the schedule of work. There is a recent case of a couple of well established American airlines which had to rue their policy of employing unmarried girls as air hostesses. The type of work demanded persons with engaging personality combined with nigh standard of efficiency. Naturally, the young possessors of such qualities were very quickly picked up by the travellers who mostly belong to the well-to-do class!

By the way this topic reminds me of an announcement made some time ago of the Bombay Government's decision to appoint a Lady Officer who will attend to the work relating to welfare of women employees of Government Departments and all other offices in Greater Bombay. The Lady Officer will work under the supervision of the Chief Secretary to Government. The main qualification desired is that she should be a married and mature person.

Women employees in some departments have had to put up with harassment of such a nature that to complain about it was embarrassing to them and in a few cases superiors also were involved! So the appointment of a Lady Officer will be a boon to these women as they will be more free with a member of their own sex. Some time back a Woman Welfare Officer was specially appointed in the Rationing Department which has the largest number of women on its staff. Evidently nothing came out of it for the welfare officer was made responsible to the rationing bosses themselves. It meant that her own job depended upon their sweet will!

—*Leela*

LATEST IN HAIRDOS

"EGYPTIAN GODDESS" is the name given to this latest hair dressing style by Antonio, the well-known Paris hairdresser.

There Is Music In The Wilds Of Africa

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(Continued from page 5)

march, or the pleasant drone of a lullaby. The drums laugh, cry, indicate moods mournful and gay; they speak of the irresponsibility of youth, of spent old age: there is no mood or experience the drums cannot interpret.

Throughout Africa drums are heard and like the narrow, worn footpath, reach into past centuries and mingle with the echoes of dim ages.

Africa cannot be thought of without the drums, for they are part of the people's life. The sound of drums greets visitors when they first approach African shores, and it is a memory of Africa that will long remain, and among the curios Europeans seek none is more eagerly sought after than the drums—ever to remain symbols of Africa.

The drums act as magic to West Africans; they revive fainting spirits, and better work is done to their sound. The drums contribute to the Bush Symphony and sometimes their music speaks of joy, while at other times it is a solemn dirge of sorrow.

Insects Play Their Part

In the Bush Symphony the calls of animals and chirps of insects have their part. Bracken twitches, twigs snap, branches break, leaves move and flutter to the ground, water ripples over stones, water-falls dash over rocks; there is sound everywhere, and every noise is accentuated in the still African night. The undergrowth moves, disturbed by a wild animal. The bush is never still—there are always sounds and the faintest rustling is heard.

Insects, too, play many parts in the orchestra. Moths of varying sizes and many colours—some a sombre brown, some a vivid red, others a mournful yellow—make a definite swish as they cut through the air; beetles and bugs make a loud ping when they hit the globe of the lamp within a tent.

Scores of insects buzz round the lamplight and the biggest make a splash when they fall into the pan of water surrounding the lamp. The repulsive, greasy black sausage-fly adds to the noise of the insects. A moth squeaks like a mouse when knocked down; a cockroach makes a smash when it alights on a tree; crickets prolong a harsh piping screech by rubbing their legs together; there is a medley of noise on every side.

In the symphony the busy ants rustle dried leaves as they drag to their nests dead bodies many times their own weight and size. Ants are constantly on the move—ants of different species, sizes, and colours, joining battle with ants from other nests and after a fight to the death the victors carry away the bodies of the slain.

Leaves Join In Chorus

Leaves and branches, insects and wild beasts, all play their part in the Bush Symphony. Occasionally the high-pitched screech of a night bird is heard, or the squeal of an animal caught as prey. When the orchestra is in full play the bush seems less frightening.

The orchestra is completed by the European's gramophone, not a beautifully toned modern electric gramophone to please the fastidious, but an ordinary portable that frequently distorts the scratched and heat-twisted records.

Europeans in West Africa and elsewhere are often denied opportunities for musical appreciation, cultural entertainment, and social fellowship. There is entertainment, crude and superficial—and social fellowship, too, of an unsatisfying type, but there are few opportunities for musical appreciation.

Even in the bush, however, Europeans attempt to keep music alive in their soul by means of a gramophone. Music from the tent floats into the bush.

'I'll walk beside you' is far too sentimental, and though the trekker tries it night after night it is too painful a reminder of home as his mind crosses the separating space to some quiet English village where the family waits for the return of one whose leave is near at hand.

Chopin's 'Concerto No. 1, with its daring harmonies in simple lyric melody, does not seem to have a place in the Bush Symphony; piano music is too graceful, or the bush is too barbaric for the sensitive piano.

The loud burst of the full orchestra in Mendelssohn's 'Italian Symphony' is a better challenge to the music of the bush; but the needed contribution is from Dvorak's 'New World Symphony'.

The trekker plays the records he has and finally, perhaps for the fun of it, though really to bring him nearer home and keep alive British humour the night's recital ends by Gracie Fields challenging the biggest tree in the bush with her 'Biggest Aspidistra in the World.' Only a small sekeleton of records is carried; they are the last to make their contribution to the symphony, the first to cease.

The drums continue, the orchestra of the bush still plays, and the European tucks himself up in bed and gathers round him the protecting mosquito net. A camp-bed is not uncomfortable, and there a tired traveller may rest and once again listen to the sound of distant drums, the chorus of chirps and squeaks, and watch the praying mantis that alights on the mosquito net like a withered broomstick in an hypocritical attitude of prayer.

The distant drums drone on, perhaps to keep away from unprotected villages wild beasts, pie-dogs and hyenas whose barks and yells introduce a shattering note into the Bush Symphony.

AIDS TO BEUTY

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SOME women though gifted with fine features and soft and clear complexion are worried about the faint shadow around the lips. In a fit of anxiety they resort to drastic methods to get rid of this blemish and in the end come to grief.

This unnatural growth of hair is some times due to secretion of glands. It is, however, to be noted that every face has fine, fair hairs or natural down and the time to tackle them is when the hair begins to darken.

BLEACHING

Juice of ordinary lemon is very useful for bleaching the hair-growth on the face. Apply lemon juice to the face day and night. Continue the treatment for a month to get the desired results. Afterwards this application need not be used for more than twice in the week.

Hydrogen Peroxide (20 vols) may also be used for bleaching purposes. In about a month's period the hair is turned to a golden shade which makes it almost inconspicuous. But this method should be made use of very carefully. When applying hydrogen peroxide wind cottonwool to a stick and do not use the fingers for, they will get dried and bleached! Before the application, cream the portion around the place of "operation". After five minutes or so wash in plain water. Apply milk or calomine to get relief from sore and reddened skin.

By way of prevention it is best to avoid the use of oily or greasy creams because they encourage hair growth. Do not use cream on the upper lip in case you notice the faintest shadow around it. You may aply plain milk to the chin and lips before having a wash.

Whatever happenrs resist the temptation of plucking the hair for it hardens the hair and plucking has to be done very regularly.

'DEATHDUST'

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(Continued from Page 5)

products produced in one day's run of a 100,000-kilowatt chain-reacting pile might be sufficient to make a large area uninhabitable."

Use of this product, sometimes luridly described as "death dust", was not seriously considered by American authorities, but it was thought that the Nazis might use it. Accordingly, defences against it were studied. No result of these studies and no hint of a possible defence has ever been made by the Government.

However, use of a radioactive gas or spray would involve all the considerations which kept nations from using poison gas in combat in the last war.

And whether they were liquid, powder or gas, fission byproducts would be even more difficult to handle and deliver.

A committee of our National Academy of Science, in a secret report on the beginnings of the U.S. Uranium project, concerned itself in May, 1941, first with consideration of radioactive poisons, second with atomic power, and third with bombs, with the main emphasis on power.

Now the European committee, more than eight years later, including such distinguished men as Paul Reynaud of France and Lord Vansittart of England, report the Russians are experimenting with more than bombs.

How far they or we have gone apparently is not going to be discussed in public by anyone who knows the current state of progress—if "death dust" be progress.

Foundation Of Democracy

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(Continued from Page 6)

try in Europe or Asia, spread so much thought and attention on Adult Education than Japan. And in pre-1939 days Japan was in the front rank of progressive countries. Regular convenient courses were available in Japan in Adult Education, in civic education, mother's education, wage-earners' education. There were 150 Adult Education centres and more than 25,000 adults took their courses each year.

In India

India has a glut of plans. Apathetic, with no ways to learn, illiterate Indians wander listlessly among the ruins of her glorious past. India has to fall in stride with progressive countries in order to take her rightful place in the comity of nations. More than 85 per cent of Indians are in the grim grips of illiteracy. These illiterates walk into an obviously hopeless future that has nothing to offer them.

Elsewhere in Switzerland, Iran, China and Turkey, Adult Education has turned the tables on ignorance. They worked with might and main to rescue the illiterate adults from the darkness of their minds. Educated thinking Indian adults may cause a flutter in the dovecotes of power-politics. Yet Adult Education has become a vital necessity for the very existence of a democracy in which people govern themselves.

Dr. Laubach's Advice

The report of the Simon Commission and Hartog Commission did ask the question—Why no Adult Education save India?

From the very beginning, Sir George Anderson had been laying emphasis on 'adult education' as the best medium for the total education of India. The Indian Adult Education Association through its provincial branches has done nothing more than scratching the ground and priming the pump. Its All-India organ THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF ADULT EDUCATION published six times a year contains precious thoughts that seldom trickle down to the common Indian adult.

Dr. F. Laubach, the famous adult educationist, wrote the book 'INDIA SHALL BE LITERATE'; his slogan 'Each one teach one' did never have a fair deal in tradition-ridden India.

Literacy campaigns may have helped India to raise her literacy figure from 6 in 1931 to 12 in 1941, despite phenomenal population growth. Yet Adult Education has not been given a central place in the scheme of India's advance towards self-realisation. Indian universities are frigid, and educational authorities are unwittingly indifferent to giving a lead in the matter. The politicians and ministers are all agog with enthusiasm for educational reforms.

But the steady confusion in the minds of the administrators as to the relative worth of children's education and adult education is deplorable indeed. Only very recently, realising the importance of adult education in the context of democratic government, certain Indian Universities roused themselves from slumber. Their work remained within the orbit of University Extention Lectures in regional languages (Nagpur University), offering facilities for theoretical training in social services (Allahabad University) and doing social and rural-reconstructional work (Mysore University).

Only Mysore University has made the making of ten persons literate, an unavoidable condition for admission to the B.A and B.Sc. degrees.

It is true to say that the 4,733 adult education centres in India, have practically done nothing worthwhile yet.

Modern India is pestered with an inflation of words at present, while we need deeds, not words. As Ranjit Chetsingh has said "We need constantly have to remind the country that literacy does not constitute Adult Education" "We should keep before the country the truth. . .that the need for educating our masters is as great in India today as it was in Disraeli's England", he correctly warns us

Need Of Priority

Adult Education assumes a maturity of mind and reflection along with a willingness to undertake serious study. It assumes that it is a social duty to provide opportunities for further study to those compelled by circumstances to take to bread-winning, instead of joining schools. It also assumes that the world's best brains are not found at universities only but also in humbler hamlets

It is the duty of the 20th century democracies to keep ideas moving at high priority speed inside the community and outside. "It is bright but poor men whom adult education most benefits; 'some mute inglorious Milton' whom adult education can inspire; the aspiring scholar and budding politician whom circumstance has prevented from rising to the full height of his intellectual stature", said Amarnath Jha, the Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad University, in his presidential address to the All-India Educational Conference of 1936. Apart from Adult Education, what else can bring the poor illiterate Indians within the pale of civilisation?

Hitch The Wagon To The Star

To be successful our Adult Education drive must have the following objectives:

1. **Develop in each man his powers of self-expression, self-entertainment and self-culture.**
2. **Develop team-spirit and pride in co-operative endeavour.**
3. **Develop a fuller understanding of the prevailing social, political and economic conditions and a willingness to co-operate in improving these conditions.**
4. **Develop good habits of health and mental improvement.**
5. **Develop an aptitude not primarily for the three R's but for amassing knowledge, sharpening the intellect, spreading knowledge, uplifting the standard of culture and making life worth living.**
6. **Facilities should be given for refresher courses in art, industry, trades and the humanities as well as in organising recreational activities like sports clubs, gyms., picnics etc.**

Adult Education may be costly but it is well worth spending for. There are many obstacles like the absence of scientific terminology, lack of reliable translations in regional languages, inter-provincial tugs, battle of scripts and many others. The teachers chosen for Adult Education centre should know Adult psychology and adult classroom technique. The strong will of the Government can easily get over these obstacles.

Condition For Success

Pandit Nehru has initiated many a go-ahead scheme.

Only through Adult Education, light can be brought to the darkness of millions of Indian minds. Democracy can succeed only in a land of educated people, capable of standing for their rights, and assessing the merits and defects of governmental actions. In an educated nation, no government can play ducks and drakes with human freedoms. An educated citizen knows how to live. He is not only the pride but the backbone of the nation.

"The future lies with Adult Education", said Sir Richard Livingstone, presiding over the 1936 Educational Science session of the British Academy. Adult Education should be a 'MUST' in our nation-building programme, for today the most vital phase of Indian progress is being beaten out on the anvil of history.

BOYS' OWN TOWN IN NASIK

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(Continued from page 7)

boy" requires to be vigorously propagated in our country. In the present conditions in India, consequent upon the partion, the part that Boys' Towns can play in our national life is great.

The country needs such institutions, especially as they can contribute to a great extent to the solution of the problem of rehabilitation of the unfortunate children, left unattended and going astray in the various displaced persons' camps.

If such institutions are started in the camps by Government, the children could be weaned away from the embittered environment and the many temptations to which they have become a prey for no fault of their own, and in a short while, they could be reclaimed for our society as useful and self-respecting citizens.

PERAMBULATION

A young woman took a leisurely stroll in the nude along a busy street in New Orleans, but disappeared into a cab when police arrived. Said a popeyed witness: "She was nice-looking, about 20. She looked as if she had just got out of a bath, because she was carrying a towel and had a cake of soap on her head."—"News Review."

'THE FINANCIAL AXIS'

CZECH WOMAN: 1950 MODEL

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BY FREDA COOK

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

THE conception of woman as man's equal and comrade, implicit in Socialist philosophy is taking definite shape in Czechoslovakia today. New legislation, in force since January 1 revolutionises the woman's status at the same time strengthening family responsibility. Marriage as a solemn contract involving mutual support is recognised by the State only when the couples register at the Civil Registry Office. State dowries and other family benefits strengthen this legislation. For church ceremonies (available to all, who wish) without civil registration, do not give the benefits

By the new laws a woman does not automatically change her name for that of her husband. By mutual consent she may not only keep her own patronym but may use it for her children. She and her husband must however, decide which name the children will be given, and all children of of one family must have the same name. There is no difference whatever between the registration of children born inside and outside wedlock

In the old days a man's widow was not considered capable of adminstering his estate for her family. A guardian was always appointed. Now, in the event of her husband's death, a woman can take full charge of her family

Both husband and wife are considered jointly responsible for the upkeep of their home in proportion to their potential wage-earning capacity. The CONTRIBUTION BY THE WOMAN AS HOUSEKEEPER IS RECKONED AS EQUIVALENT TO A MONEY CONTRIBUTION. The woman has not only full control of whatever property was hers before marriage, but she has legal claim to her full share of all property the couple acquire during their married life, even though the husband has paid for it. This is immensely important in the case of separation

The idea of woman as man's dependent has, therefore, legally vanished On the contrary she must undertake financial responsibility on his behalf, if necessary. Divorce is not encouraged under the new laws, though the court is able to dissolve a childless marriage which seems to have hopelessly foundered. If, however, either husband or wife is incapable of earning a livelihood, the former partner must be responsible for at least part of his or her maintenance.

Legally then, the Czech woman faces 1950 as an independent human being. It will be a brave man who tries to put anything across her in the economic field! Outside her family life she is being invited continually to play an active part in building the new society, and to contribute her ideas for the benefit of herself and her children I came across an example of this in a factory outside Prague, where a friend of mine is working

She is minding alongside about thirty woman and a dozen men. Most of the women workers are simple people old hands who needed their earnings, and were otherwise indifferent to output Over the last year or two, continual exhortations by the Government to increase production have been backed by the grant of special honours and rewards to those who exceed average output, or contribute some bright idea to speed up a process. Those who sign a contract that they will exceed the norm in their factory are called shock workers and are eligible for various privileges — seats at the theatre, Christmas goose at reduced price, holidays in particularly attractive surroundings etc.

Women have usually been backward in signing these contracts, but the rewards are tempting and intimately related to the object of increased Socialist productivity. In my friend's shop, just before Christmas 20 out of the 32 women ultimately signed a contract to produce 130 per cent of their norm. The mere fact of doing this seemed to give them confidence, because they followed up by demanding a woman instead of a man foreman They realised that the man in charge had not encouraged them in the past and that one of their own group would be much more likely to understand just what help they needed.

The choice of this woman involved much discussion of the duties of a foreman in the new type of factory which was producing for the sake of the people working in it, and for a private company or individual When he (or she) draws attention to bad workmanship or slackness, he is now on the side of the workers.

Characteristically, one of the first actions of this group of women was to demand a holiday on Christmas eve. The management had decided to work as usual, a decision most distasteful to women who need the day to prepare for their Christmas celebrations. They worked out a scheme for overtime earlier in the week, so that output would not suffer, and won their case.

This is only a tiny example of something happening throughout the country. The ordinary ungifted woman is finding by experience the potential advantages of her new status, which will bring her personality to its full maturity, as well as increasing her material rewards.

This qualitative change in her attitude to the demands of life outside her domestic duties is well expressed in a poem written for all workers by Stanislav Neumann:

"We are creating a new kind of work,
Not hungry selfish, hopeless work,
Not bowed unhappy, faithless work,
Not dirty desperate, hate-filled.
We today are creating a new kind of work.
We are creating work clean and proud
We are creating work free and unfettered....
We worker-heroes are creating."

RAM GOPAL'S BIG AMBITION

Drama On Tippoo As First Step Towards Asian Theatre

NOW that the tensions, the pride, and the hatred of Empire are resolved in India, the friendship and mutual respect of Commonwealth can flourish, writes Ian Paddock in "Leader Magazine."

This could be one of the richest relationships in the history of the British people Whereas self-governing Dominions such as Australia are young and—although vital enough—spiritually and artistically raw and undeveloped, the cultures of the peoples of India are profound diverse, and ancient

Moreover, there are tens of thousands of living Englishmen who have felt the fascination of India and can never hear the name without a pang of restless nostalgia

I am, therefore, interested to learn of a project now taking shape in the imagination and will of the great Indian dancer, Ram Gopal; it may have a better chance of success at this moment in history than ever before.

The project is, ultimately, nothing less than to found in London a permanent Asiatic theatre—a company which will bring to us some of the wealth of the drama and dance and music of India, and of Burma and other Eastern countries, too.

First Step

Wisely, Ram Gopal doesn't intend to try the London theatre-going public too hard until they have learned to take it

His first and definite intention is to put on, in a few months' time, a new play based on the life of the late seventeeth-century Tipoo Sultan—"a highly-sexed and passionate prince", Ram Gopal calls him, "caged in by a false sense of 'propriety'."

Ram Gopal has done much research on Tipoo's life, and will act the part himself. He is at work on the play in partnership with Miss Penelope Bowers the novelist, who was herself married for a time to an Indian prince. The play's title is not yet settled.

Since the period of the play is one in which the British, the French, and the Dutch had all arrived in India and were struggling and intriguing for power, there is scope both for dramatic conflict and for a cosmopolitan cast.

The leading woman in the production will be Barbo Colberg, a Swedish stage and screen actress of unusual beauty, who will shortly be coming here from Stockholm

There were Swedish Christian missionaries in seventeenth-century India. Colberg will play a missionary's daughter who falls in love with Tippoo—a situation more complex and exciting than the central theme of, for instance, Maugham's 'Rain', since their relationship is bedevilled and frustrated by problems of colour, religion, and caste as well as of mere sex (if sex is ever mere), and expressed in 'nuances" of gesture, glance, and intonation rather than in 'Sreetcar'-type tumblings

Ram Gopal has made his home in London, in a flat in Clarges Street, fragrant with the smoke of joss-sticks from a Mysore temple.

He was born in Mysore, in South India. His mother was half-Burmese, half-Tibetan. His lawyer father was a Rajput from the North.

In London he habitually wears the grey astrakhan cap of the Kashmiri.

Although he is a devout adherent of Buddhism and the Vedanta and has danced in the great pillared halls of the temples of Malabar, Ram Gopal's view of India is not conventionally "Indian."

He denies that Indians are so "spiritual" as they, and Westerners, sometimes think. Among them are many God-enlightened men; but for the most part they are the usual human mixture of noble and mean, spiritual and carnal.

None the less, Indian dancing is more spiritual than Western dancing: it is "from within", the mind and soul functioning through a given technique. Except for a few dancers of outstanding genius, Western dancers are merely muscular—acrobats rather less accomplished than those of the circus.

THE PILLAR "SPLITS"

In the dance drama "Prahlada" enacted by the "Roopayatan" at Podar College, Matunga, Guru Karunakara Panikkar played the role of "Narasinha". This intrepid Kathakali artiste was "sound and fury" personified in the 'finale' of the ballet.

DROUGHT GIVES MARCHING ORDER

(Continued from Page 3.)

glance at the mud huts, the 'kutcha' cowsheds, the filthy dung heaps, the deserted village wells, and the parched fields, which, though themselves soulless, are nevertheless soul-inspiring, situated as they are, amidst familiar surroundings where for centuries their ancestors have lived, worked and died. The homes, the sweet homes—the Kisans will visit them once again, if alive, and if they perish 'en route, the homes will yet have some inhabitants and the Kisans will have been dead and gone, unwept and unknown by anybody

But the honour of having struggled for existence, of having fought for life, of not taking the nature's onslaughts lying down, has been theirs.

Complications

By the time they reach the boundry points more of such groups of Kisans, and still many more herds of cattle from villages other than theirs, have swelled the number, and now they represent a mighty force of displaced humanity. And because they are a mighty force, arise some complications. On the way beyond the boundary lie numberless agricultural lands and villages, perhaps not so desolate as theirs, and because the agricultural lands and villages they will pass through are not so desolate as theirs, what is the guarantee that the more desparate among the emigrants would not disturb their peace? And what about the cattle who present a problem unique in itself? There are elaborate rules in existence, rules governing inter-provincial export and import of cattle—some designed to bring income to Provinces by way of taxes, others to prevent import of unwanted diseased cattle. And are the Kisans not committing trespass on inter-Provincial territories on the way, by grazing their cattle in forests and grass lands, reserved for Government use, or let out on contracts to private individuals?

With Govt.'s Blessing

Here comes the Government of Rajasthan, as always, to their help. The boundary posts are the centre of brisk Government activity Here the Kisans meet a host of the Government officers—officials and doctors deputed to look after the emigration work. The cattle are inoculated 'en masse' by the Veterinary Department to prevent them from carrying infection, 'Parwanas' (permits) are issued to Kisans stating that the bearers are the famine-stricken evacuees moving on a peaceful mission, and, as such any help that the local authorities, through whose territories they may chance to pass, might give them will be a help in the right direction. The history of their similar food and fodder hunts in the past is proof of their peaceful law-abiding habits.

Assured of the immunity of their cattle from disease, armed with various documents for help and identification, and re-inforced with the assurance that the machinery of the Government is at work, the Kisans are now ready to leave the frontier.

Two routes are open to them—the Ajmer-Deoli road, known to the Kisans as Hadoti route, which takes them from Marwar (Jodhpur) through Ajmer-Merwara, Bundi and Kotah to Malwa, and the Ajmer-Chittore-Bhilwara route, called the Mewar route after the name of the old Mewar State (now Udaipur Division of Rajasthan), through which it passes.

The Emigration Officer, who assists the emigration and has his temporary headquarters at Nasirabad, an important rail and road centre in Ajmer-Merwara through which most of the emigrants pass, has closed the Mewar route on account of scarcity conditions prevailing in the area.

Relief 'En Route'

Seven fodder stalls and two foodgrain depots have been opened alongside the Hadoti route, where free fodder for which the Government have sanctioned two lakhs of rupees and foodgrain rations at three seers a rupee, at the rate of 8 chhataks per adult, per day, are supplied to emigrants, who are authorised to purchase ration for 10 days at a time As wave after wave of emigrants surges past this route, the cattle are often disturbed by the fast-blowing horns of the Relief Department jeeps, which are always on the move, supplying 'Parwanas' to those of the emigrants who out of fear or ignorance have not obtained them so far. An additional quota of petrol obtained from the Government of India keeps the touring officials on the move. The Relief Commissioner, who discharges the overall respponsibility for relief work sees that the relief provided is speedy as well as effective.

The Kisan's own ceaseless efforts and the ingenuity of the Government to rise to the occasion and tackle the peculiar problem find the emigrants, after a few days trek, well nigh near their destinations. On an average they have covered about 20 miles a day, spending nights on the banks of waterstreams, if any, on the way, or in the vicinity of wells on the outskirts of villages. And now the pace thickness as the sight of "meadows green and pastures new" draws nearer. As they pass village after village, and hamlet after hamlet, the populations come out and stand on their tip-toes. The arrival of first visitors from Rajasthan heralds the prevalence of famine in Marwar, and the whole of Malwa now knows it. The news sweeps past the country-side like an electric wave, through wandering ministrels, mendicants and passers by.

No amount of newspaper reporting or radio broadcasts could have brought this truth home to the rural Malwa, which has now seen the uprooted peasantry with its own eyes.

Promised Land

The promised land has now come! The Kisans will now stay with Kisan families of their acquaintance, families whose ancestors had acted as the hosts of their ancestors, during similar calamitous periods.

One of the sturdy emigrants looking impressive with his white flowing beard, said that it was for the ninth time during his life that he was forced by inhospitable nature to seek an asylum beyond the frontiers of his homeland, for himself and his cattle.

Beyond the frontiers of his homeland for himself and his cattle, no doubt, but the memory of the homelands and the joy of life and living, had sustained him always. The day had never been far off for him when the monsoon would behave better next year than it did this year and when once again would start the trek homewards

Liaison

Emigration over, the Emigration Officer encamps amidst the people with whose charge he has been entrusted. He is no more at Nasirabad, the junction through which the emigrants invariably pass. He has now pitched his tent at Indore, the heart of Malwa and is ready to maintain liaison between the Kisans and the Government, on whose territories the Kisans have temporarily planted themselves.

To put a permanent stop to the spectacle of thousands of the sons of the soil, their family and their cattle moving out of their homelands is a task which for the moment looks well nigh impossible of accomplishment, but the Rajasthan Government have an ambitious programme of irrigation and hydro-electric projects which, when complete, may well be expected to go a long way towards banishing famine from large parts of Rajasthan.

One such project is the Jawai irrigation scheme in the Jodhpur Division, which is expected to irrigate about one lakh acres of land after its completion in 1952. The Bhakra Dam which will give a portion of its water to Bikaner and the Chambal Hydro-electric scheme, are other projects on which work is progressing, and which when completed, are expected to irrigate about 13 lakhs of acres of land.

Test Works

When thousands of Kisans have gone to Malwa, Marwar yet possesses lakhs of them in the famine-stricken areas. The Government have sanctioned for their relief the immediate opening of test works to the tune of 23 lakhs of rupees in the form of construction of new roads, tanks and bunds and repairs to old ones. This provides employment to the landless agricultural labour and to those who though holding land are nevertheless unable to cultivate it for want of water.

So many have gone out, and many more have elected to remain behind, but all have work. The winter is now in full swing but an energetic Government through its multi-faced relief programme has blunted its sharp edge, and the revenue authorities look forward to the day when at the successful conclusion of their labour they would be able to see the dust, left by the departing flocks and their masters, rise once again on the horizon, and the tinkling cow-bells of arriving cattle heads herald the emergence, once again on the economic horizon of Rajasthan of the sturdy displaced peasantry.

How Planets And Stars Help Scientists

REAL CONTRIBUTION ONLY DURING THIS CENTURY

BY

PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

FOR the last month the northern evening sky has been a striking sight. Two very bright stars are visible for some time after sunset. And if you look at them one night and thus know where to look the next, you should not have much trouble in seeing the brighter one by daylight. These stars are the planets Venus and Jupiter. Almost all primitive peoples know them, and have given them names. But to do so was a considerable intellectual achievement. It was a fairly obvious step to give the sun a name. Though it was not certain at first that a new sun was not produced each morning and shot up through the sky like a very light.

Only when men had gone round the earth was it quite certain that we saw the same sun every day. The proof that Jupiter is an individual was also fairly obvious, but not quite conclusive. It is now an evening star. Soon it will appear to get so near to the sun that it cannot be seen, and later on it will appear as a morning star. But as it will be against almost he same background of "fixed" stars, it is an obvious guess that the morning star is the same as the evening one.

Venus presented a much thougher problem. It never appears very far away from the sun, so it is always either a morning or an evening star. But it moves so quickly against the background stars that they give no help in identifying it. So it was a great step in science when someone first guessed that the brightest morning star and the brightest evening star were the same thing.

The progress of science ever since has depended largely on identifying things which are not obviously the same. For example, it was at first a daring hypothesis that the atoms of iron are really present in ore and rust, united with something else. In fact, Stahl tried out the opposite theory, namely that iron is rust with fiery substance called Phlogiston added to it. Since iron increases in weight when it rusts, Phlogiston was supposed to weigh less than nothing. But this was not a ridiculous idea, since flames tend to go upwards.

It was not till gases could be weighed that the Phlogiston theory could be finally disproved. Phlogiston is, so to speak, the opposite of oxygen. But oxygen is a real stuff, which can be made into a liquid or a solid, and Phlogiston is not.

Story Of Planets

Again, somebody first discovered that caterpillars turn into buterflies, in fact, that a caterpillar and a butterfly are the same animal at different stages. Plenty of similar discoveries remain to be made in zoology. There are lots of small animals in the sea which are certainly larval forms of something else. But until someone has the patience to keep them in a tank and watch them grow up, it is not known into what they will grow.

To come back to the planets; before history began, five of them were known namely Mercury and Venus (which never appear far from the sun) and Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, all of which may be visible at midnight. With the sun and the moon, they made up the mystic number of seven. It was further known that all seven kept to a pathway among the background stars which is called the zodiac. This is very obvious in the tropics, where the zodiac is illuminated by a beam of light, coming up from the sun soon after sunset or before sunrise. Finally, the ancient inhabitants of Iraq made observations and calculations over thousands of years, which enabled them to predict the directions of the planets accurately for many years ahead.

Unfortunately, they also thought that the planets had a lot of influence over events on earth. For example, venus was supposed to have a special influence over copper, and Jupiter over tin. So I suppose a time like the present, when they are in the same direction, would have been specially good for making bronze, which is a mixture of copper and tin. Anyway, no self-respecting alchemist would have carried out any chemical process without first observing the positions of the planets. It was a great day for chemistry when chemists at last discovered that the planets had no influence whatever on chemical processes but to obtain the same results in two experiments, it was important to work at the same temperature.

Real Contribution

Only in this century have the planets begun to make a real contribution to chemistry. The light from them is reflected sunlight, but it has been altered in two ways. First of all some of it has been absorbed by the reflecting surface, that is to say, it is slightly coloured. Secondly, it has passed twice through the atmosphere of the planets, and this, too, has altered its colour. With a spectroscope one can examine these changes in detail. Jupiter, Uranus and Neptune have a great deal of ammonia and of methane of firedamp, in their atmospheres and almost certainly no oxygen. Venus a lot of carbon dioxide. Mars may have a little oxygen, but certainly not enough to allow human beings to breathe on it. Mercury, like the moon, has no atmosphere.

Still stranger, Mars and Mercury are the only planets of which we can see the solid surfaces. Venus is always covered by thick clouds, Jupiter has markings, but they move about, so they are generaly thought to be clouds, though one of them, the great red spot has been known for nearly 300 years, since Robert Hooke first saw it.

The planets, in fact, give us a chance of looking at matter under conditions which we cannot imitate on earth. The outer planets are extremely cold, but very far from frozen stiff. Perhaps they have oceans of liquid ammonia. We shall know some day. Once it became clear that they were material objects, Newton showed how their study could help in the study of mechanics. Once we have found that they consist of ordinary matter, they will help us in the study of chemistry.

HAWKS TO PREVENT PLANE ACCIDENTS

(Continued from page 2)

the sudden approach of their natural enemies.

The falcons are at present stationed on airfields used by the wood-built Mosquito aircraft, since these are particularly liable to damage by birds. On a high perch inside a mews on the edge of the aerodrome, the hawks sit tethered by both legs. At 8 a.m. each morning the uniformed falconers—who work a seven day week and are kept extremely busy—release their charges into an open weathering-pen. Here the birds sit on cork-topped blocks standing in the grass. Each peregrine has a five-foot leather leash attached to its jesses, or anklets. After a daily bath, the hawks stay on their blocks preening and drying their feathers until they are required for duty. Individual birds each have their own keepers and fixed hours for duty, if required.

Suppose a large flock of wild birds has been seen at the far edge of an extensive country airfied. The falcon 'on duty' at the time is immediately hooded with a small leather cap. This fits over its head and eyes, thus making the bird quiet and easy to handle and preventing it flying off after any quarry it may see. It jumps on to the falconer's gauntlet-covered wrist and is taken round the airfield perimeter in a jeep. The wild birds are cautiously approached and suddenly the peregrine is unhooded and flown at them.

Instantly the air is filled with wheeling wings and cries of alarm as hundreds of birds scatter in all directions. The falcon harries them in no uncertain fashion and, terror-stricken, they make off as fast as they can. When the flock has completely dispersed, the falcon is called back by means of a whistle.

If it is welltrained—and training may take many months as well as infinite care and patience—it will come back and circle over the falconer's head at a height of about 200 feet. The lure is then brought into action.

This is a long cord with a lump of meat fastened to one end, and the falconer swings it round and round above him in the air. The falcon takes the lure and is soon brought down and hooded again. Within a minute or two the trained hawk is sitting obediently on the man's wrist. Training is exacting work, but the well-timed co-operation between man and bird which can be achieved is often remarkable. The falcons are fed twice daily on dead rabbit.

Very often birds dispersed in this manner will keep away for the rest of the day; sometimes they will not re-appear for a week. But bird flocks come and go, and so the falcons have to be kept ready to deal with any new visitors in their inimitable way. At any hour from dawn to dusk they are kept in readiness.

So successful has been the R.A.F. work in this direction that civil aviation is looking to falconry for its own safety. Pilots at several big airline drones and also where new machines are put through their paces are anxious to adopt this modern adaptation of a very ancient art. Trough it, flying is being made safer.

FASTER THAN THE HUMAN BRAIN

(Continued from page 2)

were prepared for the great, non-descript horde of prisoners gathered at the end of the war. The machine simply matched cards, thus putting its finger in a few seconds on many who otherwise might have escaped.

Another remarkable use was in determining the moon's motion from the year 1935 to 3000 A.D. This required seven months with the machine adding figures at the rate of 20 a second. Half a million cards, in which 20,000,000 holes had been punched, were used and at least 100,000,000 figures were added.

WHAT IS A GENIUS?

★

Educators who have made thousands of tests say that the basic factor in spotting genius is the age at which a child can accompish unusually talented things. For example, if a child of five years can do something as well or better than the average child of 10 or 12, then it's a pretty sure bet that the little tyke is going to be another Bernard Shaw, Abraham Lincoln or John Milton, depending on his particular bent. Any youngster who is steadily persistent in all undertakings and whose desire to excel becomes almost a passion has signs of genius. The I.Q. testers feel certain that genius begins in childhood.

NON-STOP FLYING RECORD FOR BIRDS?

★

The honors probably belong to the golden plover which flies annually from Alaska to Hawaii and back. On each trip the powerful plover covers 2,400 miles non-stop without refueling with either food or sleep. The trip takes approximately 2 days, or 48 hours of continuous winging. Average speed: 45 to 50 mph. The long distance flying record in the feather sweepstakes belongs to the Arctic tern which migrates back and forth from the North Pole to the South Pole, stopping en route of course, but covering an over-all distance of 22,000 miles in approximately 20 weeks.

The world's strangest mirages, known as Fata Morgana, are seen in parts of ITALY off the coast of Sicily and Calabria, and Hungary. When the rising sun shines down at a certain angle upon water unruffled by wind, objects on the opposite shore are seen reflected upon the water, representing large and duplicated images. Gigantic figures of men and horses move along, together with trees, houses and castles. In ancient times it was believed that the phenomenon was due to the fairly Morgana, from which came the name.

World's News, Syney

People at the Zoo can be classified very roughly into four groups:

The Ecstatic: "Darling, did you ever dream anything (a coati mundi) could be so fubsy and twee?"

The Admiring: "Wouldn't you like to be able to drink upside down like 'im?" (A young Himalayan bear.)

The Awe-Struck: "By George, what muscles", or "'E wouldn't 'alf do yer to rights"

And the merely Inane: "But a monkey must like a monkey-nut?"—Maurice Richardson, in "The Observer".

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

PROBLEMS in timing are the most usual stumbling block of the average player. The tendency is all towards ruffing losers as fast as possible, or cashing winners as fast as possible. A pause to count the number of tricks which can be won in this way will often indicate that some other plan is necessary if the contract is to be made.

West opened his top heart. Declarer put up dummy's king, following the standard play as the best chance to avoid losing a heart trick—if he had played dummy's ten, retaining the king to force a shift that would safeguard his trump length.

East took the heart ace and continued with the queen which South ruffed. The spade ace and king were cashed, followed by the top diamonds, and a third diamond ruffed by North. Here declarer met his Waterloo. In his anxiety to get back to his hand to cash his good diamonds, he ruffed dummy's last heart. He expected that West's good trump would be expended to ruff one of his diamonds, but West saved it for a better purpose. He simply discarded two clubs and waited. Then when South led a club, he took the ace, drew the last trumps with his top spade, and cashed the fourth heart for the setting trick. Declarer could have avoided this by the simple expedient of leading a club instead of ruffing the third heart. With a club trick home or established, the contract could not have been defeated.

INSERT A

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ K 7 6 5
♡ K 10 3
◇ J 2
♣ K 10 5 4

WEST
♠ Q J 4
♡ 8 7 6 4
◇ Q 9 5
♣ A 8 3

EAST
♠ 10
♡ A Q J 5 2
◇ 10 4 3
♣ J 7 6 2

SOUTH
♠ A 9 8 3 2
♡ 9
◇ A K 8 7 6
♣ Q 9

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	2♠	Pass
3◇	Pass	4♠	All Pass

Incidentally note North's preference raise to four spades over three diamonds. A three spade bid would have announced a weak initial raise: the jump raise was necessary to confirm the plus values over North's first two spade bid.

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MECCA OF BUDDING JOURNALISTS

HAUNT OF ACE REPORTERS

Standing for a chat in Fleet Street are 'Daily Telegraph Theatre and Literary Critic, George Bishop, and Sports Writer, Lainson Wood

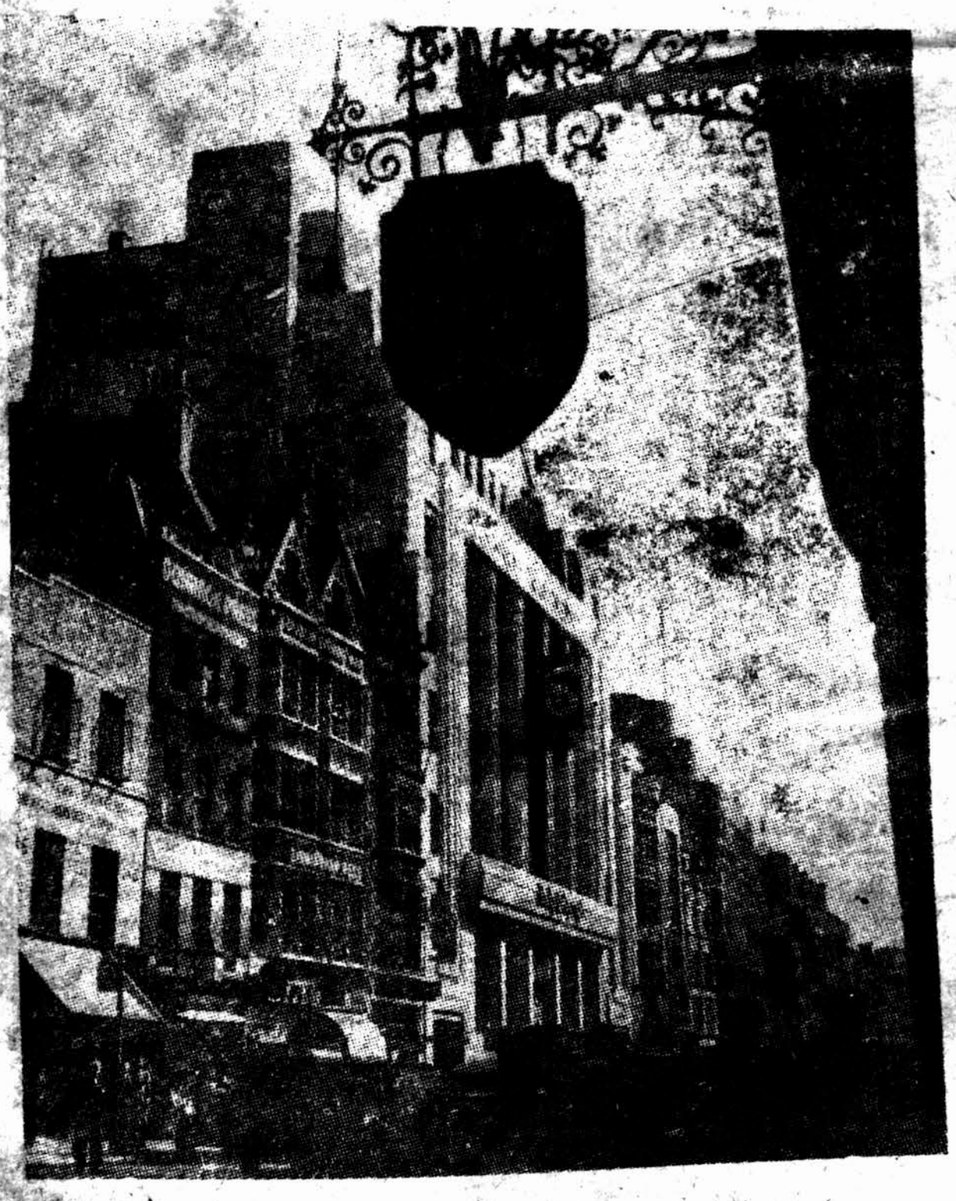
A FAMILIAR BAR

"Old Harry" is one of the best-known of Fleet Street's newspaper sellers, regularly comes downstairs to the reporters and editors who drink in the Falstaff Bar, the walls of which are covered with pictures, autographed, of famous reporter-editor patrons of the past.

ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS

Up on Fleet Street walls are many plaques commemorating the famous who have passed on, and who worked in or with Fleet Street. One of the most famous of these is Edgar Wallace.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION



The "Street of Ink" is well supplied with hostelries, though this shouldn't be taken as an indication that the Press drinks more than it should. But many a 'scoop' is gleaned over a pint at one of the well-known pubs of the Street of Ink.

A TALK WITH 'BACCY' MAN

Famous Fleet Street humourist writer, Patrick Campbell, leans on Dr. Johnson's famous dictionary as he listens to the sales talk of Manager Cyril Calas, who has been selling journalists their 'baccy' for 20 years.

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